The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. | CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1873. | NUMBER 46.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

EXPOSITION

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME!

GRAND

Musical Entertainment

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT

On the Afternoon and Evening of

OCT. 9.

No extra charge for admission. Fifty first-class Musicians, conducted by Prof. FLODOARD HOFFMAN, will perform the finest selections yet published.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Great Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago is now in the most complete order, and is unsurpassed on this Continent for variety, magnitude, and excellence in all departments.

It has been determined to observe the Second Anniversary of the destruction of the city by celebrating its reconstruction in the presence of, and surrounded by, the immense collection of the works of industry and art brought for the first time together at the Exposition.

Let all our citizens, and all the citizens of the Northwest, join in the celebration, and rejoice with us in the glorious achievements of enterprise, energy, labor, and capital within the past two years.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY SHIPPERS

We are prepared, as heretofore, to pay sight drafts against shipments with Bill of Lading attached, property to be sold in this market on arrival, shipper leaving proper margin. Refer to Fifth National Bank of Chicago.

GILBERT & BREGA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
163 Washington-st., Chicago.

GRAIN.

POPE & DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 Washington-st.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited. We pay Sight Drafts against Shipments.
W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

THE

American Law Review

FOR OCTOBER, 1873.

Vol. III. No. I.

CONTENTS:

I. An Elective Judiciary. II. The Distribution of the Geneva Award. III. The Law of Homicide. IV. The Reporters and Text-Writers. V. Digest of the English Law Reports. VI. Select Digest of State Reports. VII. Book Notices. VIII. List of Law Books Published in England and America since July, 1873. IX. Summary of Events.

TERMS:

Subscription, per annum.....$5.00
Vols. I. to VII., inclusive, Law Sheep, per vol.....6.00
Single numbers.....1.25

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
110 Washington-st., Boston.

GENERAL NOTICES.

We Have Resumed

Sight Advances on Consignments of Bulk Grain to be sold on the market. Shipping Receipts must accompany Drafts, A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 26 Chamber of Commerce.
Chicago, Oct. 4, 1873.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.
G. A. IVES, Cashier.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 187 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

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"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Black Velvet Ribbons

Eagle **A. S.** Brand.

PASSAVANT & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, 222 & 224 Church-st., N. Y.

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Pentwater, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE. Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others, and transact regular Banking business in all its branches.

Until business returns to usual channels, we will do all in our power to make checks and drafts, on New York and other cities, available to those doing business with us.

We are drawing sterling bills on London and gold bills on New York, as usual.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.
October 4, 1873.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK

N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't,
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
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CAPITAL, $300,000.

THE

Hide & Leather Bank,

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Transacts a general Banking business, and solicits the accounts of merchants and others willing to do business where no interest on deposits is paid.

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For 3 or 6 months, $20,000 on first-class real estate, paper, or Chicago bank stock. Address E. B., Tribune office.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

MEETINGS.

GROCERS, MARKETMEN, And Butchers.

The regular weekly meeting of the South Side Grocers, Marketmen, and Butchers' Exchange will take place this (Monday) evening, Oct. 6, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, southeast corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. It is expected that all in the above business will be present from the three divisions of the city, as matters of great importance to the trade will be discussed and acted upon.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business in the parlor of Oriental Hall. A full attendance of the representatives requested.
EDWARD COOK, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

THE TURF.

$5,000

DEXTER PARK.

POSTPONED RACES.

GOLDSMITH MAID,
GLOSTER, and BASHAW, JR.

GRAND RUNNING RACE.
Lady Fairfield, Prairie Boy, and Buckshot.

Horses called at 3 o'clock. Fine Music. Full Programme of Classic and Popular Selections. Horse cars on State-st. every five minutes. Steam cars on M. S. and P. & Ft. Wayne Railroads.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,
148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.
First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.
Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 378 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

NEW HOTEL. NEW HOTEL.

PARKER HOUSE, Madison and Halsted-sts. The hotel is entirely new; has accommodations for 200 guests; terms, $3 per day. Board, with Rooms, from $7 to $10 per week. Table board, $5 per week; 21 meal tickets, $5.

REAL ESTATE.

10 ACRES,

Desirable for immediate subdivision, within 6 miles of the Court-House, on South Side, for 30 per cent less than its value if sold immediately. Owner must have cash.
HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

We will sell you a bargain, for cash, 132 feet on Grand Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE.

FINE GLASS, BRONZE, AND HARD-WOOD
INK-STANDS
For Office or Library Use,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

A DAY OF REST.

Complete Repose in Commercial and Financial Circles.

Jay Cooke's Basis of Settlement Further Explained.

Why a Meeting of the Firm's Creditors Will Not Be Called.

They Propose to Issue "Negotiable Certificates of Indebtedness."

A Banking-House in New Orleans Goes Into Liquidation.

The Manufacturers of Philadelphia Still Short of Currency.

The General Outlook Continues Encouraging.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—There is a decided change for the better in financial circles at the close of this week, as compared with the last week. There is still a severe pinch among the mercantile community, but the custom of extension has been so generally adopted that, unless a house is irrevocably broken, there is little trouble in getting accommodation.

CURRENCY HAS BEEN VERY SCARCE

during the week, and many manufacturers who postponed their pay from the previous to last Saturday, find it as difficult to obtain notes now as then. The premium on them was from 2½ to 3 per cent. I hear of a few parties who have discharged their hands, while others have materially curtailed their force.

THE MERCHANTS

generally are complaining of the slowness with which the remittances come in, and cases are heard of in which customers have been notified that 2 per cent per month would be allowed on all accounts which by contract have some time to run.

GOLD FLUCTUATES WIDELY.

At one time the premium ran up to 14½; at present it rates at 109¾, and it should be remembered that the latter rate is payable in a certified check or bank due-bill, which is really 2½ to 3 per cent discount for currency. Able financiers here state that if the present scarcity of notes continues for many weeks we may look for currency to be worth as much as gold. In their opinion the present crisis is paving the way to the resumption of specie payments.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have completed their detailed statement of assets and liabilities, and in connection therewith have prepared a form of agreement for settlement, to be presented to their creditors for their consideration. The main features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

The members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. surrender all their partnership and individual property. A Trustee, Hon. E. A. Rollins, late United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will have the management of the estate, thus saving costs and expenses. Dividends will be made whenever the Trustee has cash in hand sufficient to be divided, commencing soon after the agreement is approved by the creditors. Settlements may be made under restrictions which guard perfectly the interests of the general body of creditors. The creditors surrender no rights they now possess, but merely accept the advantages of a trust created for their benefit, and debtors can gain nothing except the surplus which they hope to secure by an economical and judicious winding up of their estate. Full powers are given to the Trustee, but he is to act under the control of a committee representing the creditors, consisting of Messrs. M. Fellon, late President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad; William C. Houston, and Delle Neblit, Jr., President of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia. Negotiable certificates of interest of any creditor in trust to the estate will be given by the Trustee after all debts are paid in full. The remaining property will be reassigned. It is understood that the firm do not propose to call a general meeting of their creditors, as they have been doing business in three different cities, and their creditors are so scattered as to render such a meeting impracticable. They have, however, addressed a letter to each creditor, so far as known, submitting their proposition. Any creditor failing to receive such notification can examine the papers at the office of the firm in Philadelphia, New York, or Washington.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The New Orleans National Banking Association, C. Cavoroc, President, in accordance with a resolution of its Board of Directors, held last evening, goes into liquidation, and will be placed in the hands of a Receiver. Owing to assistance extended to the Bank by its President, the house of C. Cavoroc & Son has also suspended.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The panic feeling has almost subsided. Currency is moderately plenty, and business-men get all they want for home use without trouble. The banks charge 2 per cent for currency to send out of the city. Business is good on 'Change, 100,000 bushels of corn being sold on Saturday.

H. W. Burt & Co., leading private bankers, whose failure was reported two weeks ago, will pay 75 cents on the dollar, and resume under the supervision of a committee of creditors.

Some large manufacturers are reducing the number of hours of a day's work, in order to reduce expenses and keep all their men employed.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 5.—There is no more apprehension on account of the financial situation. Seventy-five depositors and creditors of the Commercial Bank have expressed their confidence in its stability, in a published card, in which they request the bank to resume, and to receive deposits anew in currency, checks, and gold, and pay out in the same, converting their securities and paying their creditors as soon as possible. The deposits in the banks generally yesterday were greater than the amounts drawn out, and there has been no stoppage of manufacture, and none is expected.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Money is still easy, notwithstanding the excitement East. Exchange is active at par@1 per cent, paper. The movement of the crops is in active operation. The banks are doing their usual business, and confidence is restored. The loan societies have not a great call for coin; their rates of interest are unchanged. Some stocks of low price are nearly 100 per cent higher; others are as much lower. Remittances from the interior are unusually prompt. The Mint is busy, there being the usual quantity of bullion. The mines are doing good work. The custom-house duties are small, most of the vessels arriving in ballast. Good commercial notes are readily discounted at the bank at 1 per cent, but the call is not great. Savings loan societies' rates continue at 9@12 per annum for long drafts. Coin drafts on the Atlantic cities are quotable at 1 per cent premium; currency drafts at 9@9⅛; legal tender at 90⅛ buying, and 91⅛ selling.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—The financial and commercial situation here has steadily improved during the past week. The banks are paying currency on all but the very largest checks. The deposits exceed checks in all the city banks, and discounts are nearly as free as in ordinary times. The grain and produce markets are very brisk and strong, transactions large, and prices higher than before the panic. There was only one failure during the crisis, that of a small commission-house, crippled by heavy losses. No manufacturers are embarrassed, so far as can be seen. All the heaviest ones are paying in full in cash; a few paying half and two-thirds in cash, the balance in orders on stores. There are no symptoms of insubordination among the workingmen, as they understand that the winter may very likely be dull, and employers would not be embarrassed by a strike. Most of the manufacturers expect slow business this winter, but will not materially reduce business until the close of the season. Contracts for a number of vessels that were to have been built have been suspended until financial matters settle. The feeling here is that the crisis has passed, and every one is working hard to make up lost time.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

MINONK, ILL.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MINONK, Ill., Oct. 3.—The panic seems to have spent its force here as elsewhere, and, with the exception of the grain-trade, business is generally fair,—better than could have been hoped under the circumstances. This may be owing in part to the fact that the Minonk Bank (Jenkins, Dunn & Co.) did not close its doors, but kept steadily on as usual. No run was made, and depositors manifested a feeling of entire confidence. I have been informed by Mr. Dunn that, during the panic, more money has been received on deposit than they have been called on to pay out. It is believed that, in a few days, the grain-trade will revive, and everything move on as before.

M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 3.—Our bank is transacting business as usual, meeting all demands with promptness. The failure of the Union National caused at the time no little excitement among our grain-merchants, but now everything is quiet, and our grain-dealers are more hopeful. The panic has injured business at this point seriously. It is next to impossible for our merchants to make any collections. We hope that, when the large wheat-crop moves, better times will be in store for us.

DWIGHT, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Oct. 5.—The banks here are all doing business as usual, paying in full to depositors who may have balances, but not making any advance to grain or stock men. No corn is offered for sale by the farmers at the present low prices. This has the effect to make collections bad, and, as we depend here almost entirely upon our grain sales, business is very dull.

DIXON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Dixon National Bank of this city—Fred A. Truman, President, and Capt. J. W. Chace, Cashier—are entitled to the thanks of the people of the whole Rock River country for the very able manner in which they have managed their finances in the interest of depositors and stockholders. They have paid every check and certificate of deposit which were presented in currency, and are now doing a very large and increased business, receiving daily deposits from all parts of Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside Counties.

FIRES.

At Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—Barker's tobacco works were partially burned this evening; loss $12,000; insured. The concern burned two months ago, and the firm have been in their new building only five days. The fire originated in the engine-room.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—A fire broke out in the tobacco manufactory of K. C. Barker & Co. this evening. The loss will probably be $15,000; insured.

At Newark.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A. Sepley's oil-cloth factory, at Newark, was burned last night. Loss, $60,000.

At Fairplay, Col.

Fairplay (Sept. 27) Correspondence of the Denver News.

All the business portion of our town, and many residences, are in ashes. The fire originated about 8:30 o'clock last evening, from a defective stove-pipe in the Fairplay Hotel. The flames had almost entire possession of the whole building before they were discovered. From the roof of the Fairplay House they quickly spread to the building on the west, owned by Kirker & Musgrove, and across the street to Barrett's billiard hall, and from thence westward, sweeping everything to the upper end of town. The wind changing, the fire spread to the eastward, taking everything as far as McLaughlin's livery-stable, and all the buildings between Main and Front streets. There was but little insurance. The heaviest losses are: Fairplay House, $10,000; Kirker & Musgrove, $6,000 or $7,000; A. M. Janes, $10,000; R. B. Chappel, $4,000; Sumner, $12,000; Hensely's billiard-hall, $1,000; G. W. Barrett's billiard-hall, $4,000; Gillman's billiard-hall, $4,000; Hathaway's bank, unknown; Clinton House, $4,000; Thomas Cumming's residence, $1,000; Peck's billiard-hall, $3,000; O K store, $4,500; Mt. Lincoln *Sentinel*, $3,000. The total insurance does not exceed 2 per cent. The general supposition was that the fire would not be extensive, consequently people did not think of trying to save their effects until it was too late. Owing to the fire being confined to the business portion of the town, there will be but little destitution. Our energy, pluck, and perseverance (our greatest capital), is unimpaired. With this capital we will rebuild on our former site, and strive to make Fairplay the metropolis of the Southwest, the foremost mining town of Colorado, and the one-horse Phœnix of the Rocky Mountains.

W. H. M.

FAIRS.

Galesburg Agricultural Society's Fair.

GALESBURG, ILL., Oct. 5.—The first fair of the Galesburg Agricultural Society will be held at this place, commencing Oct. 9, and lasting four days. Should the weather prove propitious, it promises to be one of the largest and most successful meetings of the kind ever held in the Northwest. The fair-grounds are well located, easy of access, and inclose the finest mile-track in the State. The buildings are substantially built, handsomely finished, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the fair a success. There will be three running races and one trotting race the first day, including the Union Hotel purse; three running and two trotting races the second day; three running and one trotting race the third day; and two running and one trotting race the fourth and last day. Among the horses entered are Brother Jonathan, Milo C., Lady Fox, Ella Wright, and Nicodemus, trotters; Nick Baker and Mollie Jones, running horses, and all the noted horses from the late St. Joe meeting. Schuyler Colfax will deliver an address on the fair-grounds Thursday, Oct. 9. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has announced excursion rates of a fare and one-fifth for the round trip to persons attending the fair, from all stations on their road in Illinois west and south of Buda.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Arrived, Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 5.—Steamship France, from New York, arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Arrived—Steamship Italia, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, Oct. 5.—Arrived—Steamship Sarmatian, from Quebec.

FOREIGN.

Further Forecastings of the Purpose to Establish a Monarchy in France.

Thiers Consents to a Coalition with the Imperialists that He May Prevent a Monarchy.

Denial of the Reported Rupture Between Castelar and Minister Sickles.

The Pope Despairs of the Immediate Triumph of Mother Church.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London *Observer* states that 350 Deputies of the French Assembly have pledged themselves to support a motion for the restoration of the monarchy.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Deputies of the Right at a meeting to-day appointed Gen. Changarnier, Duke D'Audiffret, Pasquier, the Baron DeLarcy, M. Combier, and Count Darie, a committee to draw up a platform on which all sections of the Right can unite.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A special to the *World*, dated London, Oct. 5, says: "Thiers has given his consent to the proposed alliance between the Republicans and the Imperialists, as the only means of preventing the restoration of the monarchy, with Count de Chambord as Henri V."

The new party is constantly receiving accessions to its ranks. Nevertheless, chances so far favor the Monarchists, who have majorities in the Assembly, the entire army, and an abundance of money with which they have been bribing weak and ambitious politicians. M. Rouher has been promised a Baronetcy immediately after the restoration, which may now be considered sure to come about soon after the Assembly convenes. That Thiers should have consented at last to an alliance with the Imperialists is regarded as evidence of the rapid strides which the Monarchial cause has been making and the urgent necessity for immediate measures to preserve the now tottering republic.

THE NEXT KING OF FRANCE.

Paris Correspondence Boston Post.

In a recent interview with a prominent nobleman, who is a member of the Assembly, and one of the very oldest families in France, and who, as a staunch Legitimist, is worthy of Chambord's confidence, that pretender gave his views with a frankness which may elicit the admiration of his adherents, but can hardly serve his cause otherwise. The Count said in effect, that he had conceded all that conscience and self-respect would allow him to concede, when he declared himself ready to acknowledge the Count of Paris as the heir of his house, and willing to govern by an elective Legislature and an individually responsible Cabinet. "You cannot ignore," was his idea, "that I can only lay claim to the throne as having been born to it; as the heir, the only heir, of the legitimate House of Bourbon." What follows from this? That I must always maintain that that House was illegally obstructed from reigning; that all other Governments have been usurpations; that empires, republics, and Orleans regimes have had no legal existence. But I find that the father of Louis Philippe voted for the murder of Louis XVI; I find that Louis Philippe himself usurped the throne of Charles X, and I find that the Count of Paris has claimed that throne as the representative, not of Louis Philippe, much less of the Bourbons, but of constitutionalism. Acknowledge that I do some violence to my convictions and my claim if I permit myself to so far forget these things as to admit this great-grandson of Philippe Egalite, this grandson of the usurper Louis Philippe, as my heir. But you ask of me yet more; you ask of me to reign only as the usurper of Louis Philippe did—by popular consent, and trammeled by a popular body. Very well, I can consent to do that only under certain conditions. I must serve the mission of France—and what is it? To protect the Church at home and the Papacy in Italy. I must not be told that I am to make war in the most sacred of causes; that is a royal prerogative. Again, you ask me to give up the traditional symbol of my house—that which means everything that is Bourbon, nothing which is not Bourbon. What shall I accept in its place? A flag that means revolution and usurpation, and these only. Would you respect me if I yielded upon this point? It is proposed that the white flag should be retained for the royal house and the tricolor for the army. This is absurd; I can not yet see how it can be done with dignity and honor."

This clearly shows the animus of the Count of Chambord, the points in which he has yielded, and the points still at issue between him and the Orleanists. The latter demand not only that the Count of Paris shall be declared Chambord's heir, and that the monarchy shall be a constitutional one, but that the nation should not be outraged by the negation of a flag, and thus of a symbol, under which it has prospered and conquered for eighty years. But there seems little doubt that the chief point of contention now is the ecclesiastical one. The more moderate Orleanists are little inclined to run the risk of a holy war to restore the Pope to his temporalities, or to the priest-rule which Chambord seems to promise for the future of France. Constrained by a dominant legislature, which would not be wholly governed by an uncomfortable orthodox conscience, Henry V. might be very supportable, but before the mass of the party represented by the Right Centre in the present Assembly can be persuaded to sustain his pretensions, there must be guarantees that France shall not be invited to enter upon a crusade certain to be disastrous. There is another matter which causes the enlightened Orleanists to hesitate. Shall the French Bourbon aid the Spanish Bourbon? Is there any security that France, under Henri V., will not undertake to actively advance the cause of Don Carlos? For it is no chimera, the fear that a legitimate monarch in France, in the person of so determined a Bourbon and Catholic as Chambord, may enter into any and all projects which may forward the cause of reaction throughout Europe.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—Gen. Moriones last week offered battle to the Carlists before Estella. The Carlists refused to fight, and on Saturday precipitately evacuated Estella, which was occupied by the Government forces.

The insurgent men-of-war have quitted Garrucha.

The British squadron has arrived at Valencia.

The Government contemplates the consolidation of the Spanish and Cuban debt.

The *Correspondencia* contradicts the report that a coolness had sprung up between Senor Castelar and Gen. Sickles, United States Minister.

The Minister of the Colonies, who leaves soon for Cuba and Porto Rico, has received special instructions for the settlement of political difficulties in those islands.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 5.—The Pope has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to receive visitors daily. To a delegation which waited on him Saturday, His Holiness declared that, humanly speaking, the triumph of the cause of the Church was very distant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 6—5 a. m.—An open-air meeting was held yesterday at Dundalk, in favor of amnesty to the Fenian convicts, at which 10,000 persons were present.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY—In the Gulf States the wind will veer to the north and northwest, with generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, except on the immediate coast. For the Middle States and Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, veering to northwest, with cloudy or clearing weather, and falling temperature. For New England, southerly winds, veering to west, with clouds and rain. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, rising barometer, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, and falling temperature.

RELIGIOUS.

The Evangelical Alliance in Session at New York on Yesterday—Addresses by Representatives of Six Nationalities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There was an immense audience in the Academy of Music this evening, at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. Many were unable to obtain admittance. Felix R. Brunot presided.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

conducted the devotional services, and made prayer for the removal of differences that have made the Protestant name a byword, and for the breaking down of every wall of separation that has kept those apart who belong to one church.

MR. BRUNOT

said the grand assemblage of Christians of every clime present was prompted by the still grander millennial idea, and it was to be expected that, when they departed, they would carry away a stronger resolution to fight as soldiers of Christ.

REV. ROBERT KNOX,

of Belfast, Ireland, was the first speaker. He struck the key-note of the meeting by an eloquent appeal to abide in Christ.

THE REV. NARAYAN SHESHADRAI,

of Bombay, gave an account of the project of founding a Christian colony in Bombay Presidency; of an Evangelical Conference held at Allahabad of ministers from all parts of the world; and of the founding of native Christian alliances in India. He predicted the time would come when all the world will be brought to God, and peace reign upon earth.

The President here observed: "If the promise of the conversion of natives is being realized in India, why not amongst the American Indians?"

THE REV. DR. CONLIN,

of Geneva, delivered an address in French on the relations of Christianity and modern progress.

THE REV. W. S. STEPHENSON,

of Dublin, said he represented the least of lands, yet one destined, it seemed, to play an important part. After adverting to the streams of emigrants which that land is sending forth to raise, it might be, a perplexing problem in other lands, he said: "Your great land is identified, for good or ill, with my own. The one truest way to help yourself and us, and to seek the solution of these problems in our land, is to send out streams for the healing of the nations, instead of for their strife. You will remember us in our lonely struggle, in which we never yield though we sometimes falter, and in which we will succeed, in God's name. We ask a place in your hearts and in your prayers to Jesus Christ. I give you greeting from Christians of Ireland."

THE REV. F. LABREAUX,

of Paris, spoke of the diffusion of evangelical principles in France.

THE REV. DR. RIGG,

of London, spoke of the meeting of this evening as the most wonderful Evangelical Alliance gathering ever known; and yet it was but a feeble index of the concentrated attention bent upon this spot by millions on both continents at this moment.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK,

of St. Louis, said as he listened to the various speakers he felt by turns that he could be Church of England, Baptist, or Presbyterian. If these meetings continued they would have to batter down all distinctions.

The Doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. McCosh.

AT STEINWAY HALL.

Speeches similar to those delivered at the Academy of Music were made at Steinway Hall in German. The large hall was taxed to its utmost, while a large number of persons lined the sidewalks.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

to-day spoke at the Church of the Ascension on the desirability of union among Protestant denominations. He said that, notwithstanding sectarian differences, the basis on which the Protestant denominations are established is the same, and he thought the present Evangelical Alliance would tend powerfully to give them harmony of action, especially in missionary labor.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

the Rev. Mr. Sheshadrai, of Bombay, India, discoursed on the condition and prospects of Christianity in that country.

All the churches at which delegates to the Evangelical Alliance spoke, morning and evening, were densely crowded.

PRESIDENT GRANT AWAITING THE ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—President Grant will not, as he intended, be present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. He will remain here to receive, in company with his Cabinet, the Evangelical Alliance, who will visit Washington on the 14th inst., and remain two days.

The Quakers' "Big Sunday" in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 5.—Richmond was laid out by Quakers, christened "Quaker City," and has ever been one of their strongholds. Their Whitewater meeting-house here is one of the two largest in America, while the Indiana yearly meeting of orthodox Friends, held in it annually, and now in session, is the largest in the world, having increased 850 in membership in the last year. To-day is what is familiarly known as "Big Yearly Sunday," and is looked upon in this locality as an annual holiday by the worldly, who come in on excursion trains by hundreds. These, added to an unusually large attendance from many other yearly meetings in the United States, make a bustle of humanity seldom seen in a city of this size, especially on Sundays. In fact, this particular Sabbath has more the semblance of a gala-day than of a carnival of worship.

The weather being very propitious, and giving the ladies an opportunity of displaying the fall styles, the attendance at the other churches was also large; and, as a result, the principal thoroughfares of the town were filled with vehicles, through which the street-cars made their way with difficulty, while a continuous stream of pedestrians crowded the sidewalks. On every hand there was preaching. The Quakers' meeting-house was filled to its utmost capacity, while a large concourse was gathered around the several stands erected on the spacious grounds about it; and there were also speakers at the Union depot and elsewhere. This afternoon a Friends' temperance meeting was held at Lyceum Hall, the most commodious in the city. A large audience was present. Caroline Talbot, a female Gough, and one who has done noble service in assisting to reform fallen women; William Baxter, father of the Indiana Temperance bill, and other prominent workers were present. To-night the excursionists have gone, and services are confined to the houses, and the appearance appropriate to a Quaker meeting has been regained.

Not having the names of the speakers, it will suffice to say that among the most distinguished were several representatives from England and Ireland. The meeting will close Wednesday. It will be remembered as one of paramount interest throughout, as Indiana missionary, temperance, and Sabbath-school work is just now receiving great attention.

Dedication of the Catholic Church in Dayton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, Oct. 5.—The grandest pageant ever witnessed in this city took place to-day on the occasion of the dedication of Emanuel Catholic Church, which has just been completed at a cost of $90,000. It is estimated that 10,000 strangers were in the city. The dedicatory services were performed by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, and a dozen priests. The day was pleasant, and strangers in general were highly entertained by the hospitality of citizens.

MORTUARY.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

LONDON, Oct. 6—2:30 a. m.—The funer[al of] the late Sir Edwin Landseer takes place [at St.] Paul's on the 11th inst.

BISHOP RANDALL.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The remains of the Rev. George M. Randall, late Bishop of Co[lora]do, arrived in this city this morning, in c[harge] of his son-in-law, Mr. C. F. Morse, and [were] taken to St. Paul's Church, where they wi[ll lie] in state until Tuesday. Through the day [the] remains were viewed by hundreds of friend[s and] admirers of the deceased. The funeral [takes] place on Tuesday.

CAPT. HALL'S DEATH.

Further Rumors That it Was Accomplished by Foul Means.

The Arrival of the Buddington Party in Washington Anxiously Awaited.

NEW YORK, Oct 5.—The *Herald* has a letter from Dundee, Scotland, stating that an important statement relative to the death of Capt. Hall, of the Polaris, has been made by Second Mate Morton, given to the United States Consul there, and been forwarded to the American Government. Morton was Hall's attendant in his last illness, and he has made a statement, so says the *Herald*, implicating Dr. Bissell in the death of Hall. He also intimates that Buddington coincides with Morton's statements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Capt. Buddington and the rest of the survivors of the Polaris Arctic Expedition, who arrived at New York from Europe yesterday, left on the United States steamer Tallapoosa yesterday afternoon, and are expected here to-morrow night or Tuesday morning.

WHO HUNG MRS. SURRATT?

Andrew Johnson is Ready to Join Issue with Judge Advocate General Holt on This Question—A Trustworthy Witness Asserts that President Johnson Did Not See the Recommendation to Mercy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—Ex-President Johnson, whose coming here has been frequently announced, has failed to turn up. His letter stating that he would be here was written before the failure of the First National Bank, of this city, of which he is said to be a creditor in $60,000. This sum grew out of the bonds, to the amount named, which the Butler Smelling-Committee in the impeachment trial found to be in the hands of the bank above-named, and which was proven to be Johnson's private property, made up of the hard earnings during his lifetime. When he ceased to be President, the First National Bank proposed to him to convert the bonds into money, and leave the proceeds on deposit with that bank allowing him 6 per cent interest on his deposits. He had the utmost confidence in the concern, and readily accepted the proposition. Mr. Johnson's purpose in coming here is, however, to gather testimony from witnesses and from records to meet

THE ALLEGATIONS OF JUDGE HOLT,

who seeks to prove that, notwithstanding the Military Commission unanimously recommended that the sentence of death upon Mrs. Surratt be commuted to imprisonment for life, Johnson heartlessly permitted her to be hung. This Surratt hanging disturbs all the principal actors connected with the Administration who had responsibility in the case. It is the ghost that will not down. It has more heads than Banquo's ghost. It tortured Stanton, and haunts Holt, and pursues Bingham and the rest of them. These men feel now that the woman Surratt was not proven to have been cognizant of Booth's purpose to kill Mr. Lincoln, but that her knowledge extended only to the long-previously-planned abduction of the President.

BUTLER'S CHARGES.

Butler, on the floor of the House, it will be recollected, charged Bingham, a Judge-Advocate in the Commission, with being guilty of a legal murder; that the blood of Mrs. Surratt was on his hands. At the same time Butler charged that Booth's diary, then in the possession of the War Department, and not at that time made public, had been tampered with in order in some measure to strengthen the case against Mrs. Surratt, and protect Bingham et al. from public censure. This Booth diary, when afterwards examined, gave no evidence that it had been tampered with, but nevertheless there remains

THAT UGLY LEGAL QUESTION

standing against Johnson, Stanton, Holt, and Bingham, et al., which Butler referred to, and in which he has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in other cases. The civil courts were open in this District, friendly to the Administration, having exclusive jurisdiction, and were ready to speedily try this case. Mr. Holt's Military Commission, therefore, had no legal existence. It is this, in part, that disturbs the surviving managers of that trial.

A MEMBER OF MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET

informed your correspondent yesterday that he called on Mr. Johnson a day or two after the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, and inquired about the recommendation of the Commission for commutation of the sentence. Mr. Johnson was surprised, and said he had not heard of such a document. This ex-member of Lincoln's Cabinet says that, from all the proofs, he is satisfied that Judge Holt purposely withheld that recommendation from Mr. Johnson, until after the execution, knowing well that if the latter had seen it Mrs. Surratt would not have been hung, and that there is evidence that the recommendation was not with the body of the papers of the trial when they were handed to the President.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

More Than Fifty Deaths in Memphis Yesterday—Fourteen Victi[ms at] Shreveport—The Movement for [Re]lief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Oct. 5.—A storm began at 5 p. m., and heavy rain at 10:30 p. m. The thermometer is now falling. The fever shows no sign of abatement, but no new cases are reported. The death-rate to-day is double that of any previous day. There is confusion in the records of the undertakers, and it is impossible to get a correct list. The number of deaths is said to be seventy-one from all causes,—forty-five from yellow fever and eight unknown, which may be safely charged to yellow fever. Everybody that can is leaving the city.

AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 5.—Deaths from [yel]low fever are reported as follows: J. J. C[...] white, 61; James E. Gayle, no age; Cou[...] Beaulieu, 7; W. W. Ashmore, 23; Lizzie [...] 17; Millie A. Child, 8 days; Clarence P. [...] 4; Ida E. Bruner, 1; F. Zigler, 34; H[...] Durham, black, 47; Ben Wannack, 6 mo[...]; M. M. Meyers, 28; Susan Francis, 40 [...] Trott, 26.

RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Cotton E[xchange] yesterday raised $1,600 for Memphi[s...]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—Appeal[s...] many of the city churches to-[...] Memphis and Shreveport [...] with generous offerings [...] sons, and the Grand A[...] meetings to-day, and [...] send nurses imm[...] city meet to-m[...] The whole co[...] of the dem[...] will be se[...] Private [...]

[...]RAGING

IN CHICAGO.

The condition of affairs in the commercial world yesterday was all that could be hoped for. The amount of greenbacks passing backward and forward between bank officers and bank customers was very large, the lowering of the rate of premium on currency in New York having had a very marked affect in loosening the joints of trade, which have from recent inactivity become cramped. The bankers, without exception, reported the aspect as gratifying in the extreme; depositors are coming forward with their currency freely; the grain trade especially is resuming its wonted briskness at this season of the year, and, as a consequence, the bankers, regaining confidence in the future, are opening their inner vaults more freely. Not a rumor or hint of anything untoward is heard in any of the commercial centres, and there is no doubt that the week just ended, so full of anxiety for all, will be succeeded by another whose Saturday will see trade almost fully restored.

ALL THE RAILROADS

in the city, with the exception of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, have decided to again receive checks from responsible parties on banks not suspended, for freight charges, etc. Superintendent J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, stated that they did not refuse to take checks until a large number received by them were thrown out and refused by the banks. They were compelled to demand currency in order to pay off their current expenses. The roads are still improving, and heavy shipments in grain, merchandise, and live-stock are expected this week. The stock at the Stock-Yards has nearly all been disposed of, and there is plenty of room to take care of new shipments.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 4.—The street has been perfectly quiet to-day, dealings small and unexciting. There has been a slight advance in Vanderbilt securities, owing to the lock-up, and some foreign demand for New York Central. Three of the suspended firms, Robinson & Suydam, Smith & Seaver, and C. G. White, have been restored to membership on the Stock Exchange. All other markets are quiet and unchanged. Loan certificates, lately issued by the Clearing-House Association, have been reduced $2,500,000 without any perceptible tightening of money. These certificates are not quoted on this market, but rate about the same as greenbacks over certified checks. The ruling rate to-day was ⅛ per cent for greenbacks, closing at ⅛ only. The loan certificates bring about the same premium over the certified checks of the best banks.

THE SUSPENDED FIRMS.

The proposition of Paton & Co., dry-goods dealers, submitted to their creditors, is as follows: On their $1,400,000 of indebtedness they offer to pay, with interest at 10 per cent, in two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fifteen, and eighteen months respectively.

COIN ARRIVALS.

Steamers from Europe, arriving to-day, have large amounts of bullion on board, which will be placed in the Sub-Treasury on Monday.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

New York, Oct. 4.—The day and week close upon a cheerful and encouraging state of affairs on the Stock Exchange. Matters are now going in their usual normal way, and the outlook is eminently satisfactory.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK

has been the announcement of the suspension of the dry-goods house of Peake, Opdycke & Co., with liabilities amounting to $2,500,000. The firm claims to have a surplus of $500,000.

MONEY

at the close was quoted at 7 per cent gold to 1-32 and interest until Monday. Call loans have been made to-day as high as ⅛, and as low as 7 per cent currency. The premium on greenbacks is now nominal, and they command only ¼ per cent over certified checks.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing-House to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee request all banks which have taken out loan-certificates to return and cancel them from day to day as early as practicable, that the aggregate may be rapidly reduced.

The amount of these loan-certificates has been already reduced $2,200,000 from the highest point.

The Clearing-House has announced that, during the issue and redemption of loan-certificates, the weekly bank-statement will be discontinued.

EXCHANGE

shows a marked decline in rate. Leading bankers have reduced quotations to 107@108¼, but the actual business was at much lower prices. The closing transactions were at 106½@106¾ for bankers 60 days' sterling, and 107½@107¾ for sight.

GOLD

weak, but business was not especially active. The price declined from 110⅛ to 109¾, and later recovered to 110⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 7, 2, and 3 per cent gold and for borrowing flat. Clearances, $30,440,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $134,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds. Specie shipment to Europe this week, $671,860, principally silver bars.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Total imports for the week, $7,764,447, of which $5,641,180 were general merchandise, and $2,123,267 dry goods. Amount of dry goods marketed, $1,627,-805.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong.

STATE BONDS

dull, and little doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In railway and miscellaneous stocks prices declined from ¼ to 1⅛ per cent, but at 3 o'clock the market became strong and active; buying prevailed, which carried up the prices from 1 to 5 per cent. The quotations made late in the day were the highest of the week. The chief strength and activity were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Wabash, though a sharp advance was made in some of the other shares. Union Pacific receded from 20⅝ to 19¾, and afterwards recovered the decline. Express shares made a further advance. Early in the day the market was unfavorably affected by the rumors of dry goods failures, and the later buoyancy was partially based on rumors from Washington that the $44,000,-000 reserve had been encroached on. Telegrams confirmed these Washington rumors, and stated the outstanding legal-tender circulation at $358,650,000, or $1,600,000 above the minimum point.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114⅛	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	107⅛	Coupons, '68	114⅛
Coupons, '64	109	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65	110	Currency 6s	110⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	New 5s	108⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	88	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	73⅛	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	59	St. Paul pfd	59⅛
Western Union	69⅛	Wabash	48⅛
Quicksilver	21⅛	Wabash pfd	no bid
Adams Express	83⅛	Fort Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	59	Terre Haute	10
American Express	55	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex	54⅛	Chicago & Alton	92
Pacific	36	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	94⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	29⅛
Erie	50⅛	C., C. & C	74⅛
Erie pfd	70⅛	C., B. & Q	86
Harlem	116⅛	Lake Shore	77⅞
Harlem pfd	119	Indiana Central	24⅛
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	98
Pittsburgh	82	Union Pacific bonds	20⅜
Northwestern	45	Union Pacific stock	74
Northwestern pfd	69⅛	Central Pacific	93
Rock Island	94⅛	Del., Lack. & West'n	92⅛
N. J. Central	95	B., H. & Erie	1⅛
St. Paul	35		

DRY GOODS.

New York, Oct. 4.—There was a depressed feeling in trade to-day, owing to the suspension of Peake, Opdyke & Co. The firm continues business as usual, however.

The market for cotton goods is quiet, but steady. [...]ens in moderate request at irregular rates. [...]nels and blankets in good demand. Dress goods [...] with agents.

[PI]TTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS

[Sp]ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[Pittsb]urgh, Pa., Oct. 4.—Currency was in great [demand on] account of its being pay-day at many of the [...] manufactories. Some of the banks were [...] greenbacks, and offered 3 per cent premium [...]ncy.

[...] a great

DIVERSITY OF OPINION

[...] stand taken here by the banks in [...] by making Clearing-House [...] Some argue that the [...] to have taken a more [...] allowed our city to [...] The Philadelphia [...] While our own [...] Clearing-House [...]ter city was [...]anks, they [illegible] [...] the past three months [...] at any time since the [...] be maturing within the next three months, which will give this city a greater volume of currency than at any time heretofore. There were several other parties interviewed. They think that the policy adopted by our banks is suicidal, and will result in a great deal of harm to this city, for, said one of these gentlemen, they have allowed themselves to be drained of currency, and to-day we have not sufficient money to pay our operatives. It is predicted that the action of the banks will cause the failure of many houses and banks who otherwise could have weathered the financial storm. Your correspondent started for Brownstown, a recent annexion to this city, and there he visited Jones & Laughlin's

IMMENSE ROLLING-MILLS

in order to get the views of some of the workmen there. The first he met was a "boss" nailer. These "bosses" run three or four nail-machines under a contract with the firm at so much per ton, and hire men as helpers. This "boss" said the men are perfectly satisfied with the half-pay system. They think in these times it requires the workmen to stand by their employers. "So far as I know, all my men are willing to work for a limited time at the full rates and receive but half their pay, rather than be thrown out of work entirely. They have great confidence in the firm. Besides, they were on a strike a long time last spring, and they could illy afford to lose time now." Your reporter then took a stroll

AMONG THE WORKMEN,

and their opinions seemed unanimous that the action was demanded by the times, and they ought to put up with it, though the firm does not pay till next Saturday. I then took a walk through the various

GLASS-WORKS.

Nearly all the window-glass factories are closed on account of the men being on a strike. So far as I could learn, they affected a decided disregard whether they worked or not, and thought this thing would blow over in a few days.

IRON AND STEEL-WORKS.

Jones & Laughlin employ about 2,500 men, who require fully $125,000 per month for pay. Mr. Jones said that he had gone into this half-payment not so much as a matter of necessity as a matter of policy; he wanted to keep his mills running full; there really was no necessity for his firm to curtail their hands; their orders now forced them to their fullest capacity. Some of the Western manufacturers are beginning to cancel their orders, however. They have been seized with a sort of a panic. Many of them, he thought, were unable to pay for what they had contracted for. He thought the workmen ought to stand their share in this trouble; they were really the rich men of the city now, and they could assist to bear this burden without any great sacrifice to themselves. He thought it was better for them to work for half-pay than to be thrown out of employment altogether a month or more. He said this was the best thing that the manufacturers could have done. The banks helped the manufacturers in their straits, and now the manufacturers should not go back on them. He thinks the Clearing-House acted wisely when they refused to adopt New York and Philadelphia bank policy, and when they resolved to meet all exigencies with a bold front. He said the stock of iron in the United States now was lighter than at any time since he had been in the business. This is the first time that this country has its own market for its iron. British iron cannot compete with this country now. Their labor and coal is getting too dear. He says everything is in our favor for a loose money market. Next Saturday was their pay-day, and he intended to act conservatively. Laboring men could not afford to live on half pay even for a short time, and he would not ask it of them. They would only deduct the half from skilled labor. Altogether, he took a decidedly hopeful view of the situation. Leaving Mr. Jones, your reporter sauntered to

BROWN & CO.'S STEEL MILL.

The men there are paid every two weeks, on Saturdays. Last Saturday was their pay-day, when the men held a meeting, and Mr. Brown addressed them on the situation. There are some 300 men employed here. The men discussed the matter, and resolved to stand by their employers, and that night returned over $1,000 to the firm, which, however, the firm would not accept. I found all the men here well satisfied to work in this way just as long as it was necessary, and not ask any questions. The pay-roll of this mill amounts to about $18,000 every month. Mr. Brown thought that leaving some $300,000 in the banks to-day would help them materially, and work greatly to the city's good and credit, in showing the great confidence between employers and employed.

ZEUG & CO.'S ROLLING MILLS

and nail factory was visited. Some 350 men are employed, and about $15,000 every two weeks is required to pay the men. It was pay-day. I found they were all willing to put up with what had been done by the manufacturers. The laborers here were all paid in full; only skilled labor had a deduction of 50 per cent. Next pay-day the firm will pay in full. He thought this whole matter was to assist the banks. I then visited Shoenberger, Blair & Co., Hussy, Wells & Co., Reese, Graff & Co., Union Mills, and several smaller ones. There was but one opinion expressed among all, "We will pay in full next pay-day."

CONFIDENCE PREVAILING.

The workmen were all satisfied. I know of several instances where men have taken their saved-up funds, in some instances amounting to a $1,000, and given it to their employers to help them out until such time as they would be able to return it. Such is the confidence in this city between employer and employed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The proposition of Jay Cooke & Co., made known here to-day, to transfer all their property, including their individual property and that of their wives, to Mr. Rollins in trust, for the creditors, paying in 5 per cent installments as that sum shall be realized from time to time from the assets, meets with general favor in this city. Mr. Rollins will be recollected as Commissioner of Internal Revenue for several years, and is now the President of the National Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in which Jay Cooke was the principal stockholder. It is understood that this proposition of Cooke & Co. also includes the option of creditors to take real estate or other property of the firm at its appraised value. It is stated that the suspended First National Bank will pay 75 per cent of its indebtedness, irrespective of their claim upon Jay Cooke & Co. for about $800,000. There were rumors about yesterday that the National Metropolitan Bank, of this city, was in a shaky condition, and, as an evidence of its limited resources in currency, it was stated that they had certified for sums as small as $4. The Directors of the bank deny the truthfulness of these rumors, and, in order to show their real condition, requested the Bank Examiner in this District to examine into the affairs of the bank. This work he performed to-day, and it was found that the concern was never in a more healthy position, and that it has been using its currency in the past week in freely discounting first-class business paper. These discounts to-day stood in the aggregate over $800,000, or within about $50,000 of the highest sum that account ever reached.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers, have made satisfactory arrangements with their creditors by which they will shortly be enabled to resume business. They state that their assets are far beyond their liabilities, of which only about $200,000 are owing to depositors. Every creditor will get dollar for dollar. The terms are for the payment of a stipulated percentage at the end of six months, and the balance in easy stages thereafter.

ONE RESULT OF THE LATE PANIC

is that a large number of orders to manufacturers of various kinds of goods have been countermanded. Another is the almost complete paralyzation of manufacturers through scarcity of currency. Many persons have concluded to discontinue operations until better times; others, the majority, keep their hands on half time, whilst a few struggle on with full force of hands.

THE M'CULLOCH IRON COMPANY

keep on full hands. John H. Adams, partner, informs me that orders are plentiful. Their men are working time and a half, and the firm have arranged so that employes obtain full wages. The concern is represented as the largest galvanizing firm in the United States.

OTHER LARGE MANUFACTORIES.

Morris, Tasker & Co., the world-renowned firm, have discharged a very large number of hands. In the Keystone Saw and Steel Works, owned by Henry Diston & Sons, the employes are working half-time. The firm turn out $15,000,000 annually. In the Baldwin Locomotive Works the hands are on full time, but the manager cannot safely say that that will long continue. Three spinning mills at Kensington have stopped. Martin Landenburger & Co., shawl-manufacturers, have suspended payment. It is believed that the suspension will be temporary.

OUR JOBBING TRADE

is only purchasing for immediate wants, and a cautious policy is observed, with no disposition to anticipate future wants.

THE MONEY MARKET

is quite active, but there is no very great pressure for funds, and little embarrassment in mercantile circles from any deficiency. The banks are accommodating their regular customers to the extent of their means, and act wisely and judiciously for the present. In the open market money is freely current, but rates are steady. We quote at 7@8 per cent on strictly call transactions and the best collateral securities, and discounts vary from 12 to 24 per cent per annum.

GOLD

is weak, and subject to constant fluctuation within limited range. It is believed that the Triton Mills will shortly resume operations.

PAID IN GOLD.

The contractor for the House of Correction here paid his men in gold to-day, the latter allowing abatement of 10 per cent.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The United States Assistant Treasurer in this city has a balance on hand of $11,744,891.

IN DELAWARE.

The cotton factory of J. G. Shaw is closed, and all hands discharged. From the various works hands are being continually discharged in Wilmington. One of the most extensive morocco establishments there have decided to pay their men half, while another firm pay their men in checks.

IN CAMDEN, N. J.

The banks all through the monetary troubles have exhibited a liberal line of discount to customers, and pursued a policy which has tended to preserve common public confidence. The consequence has been [...] there were no unusual withdrawals of deposits, [...] business, although somewhat disturbed at first, [...]t been seriously affected. One or two extensive [...] have felt a slight inconvenience, but that is [...]ver.

DIVIDEND DAY.

[...]day was dividend day at the State National [...] the Directors declared 12 per cent on the [...] of that institution for the past six months [...] demand free of taxes.

IN NEW JERSEY.

[...]t Locomotive and the Danforth works, of [...] have discharged 275 men, owing to the dif[...]etting ready money. The Todd & Rafferty [...]ring Company, at Paterson, on Friday [...] 23 men from their boiler and machine [...] is said further discharges are contemplated.

A STRIKE.

[...]ers at the bar-mill of the Allentown Rolling-Mill Co[...] not, as they al[...]. The bar-mill is the[...]

REDUCTION OF [...]

The Bethlehem Iron Company have notified their employes that on and after Oct. 1 there will be a general reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. Notices have been posted up in the Allentown Rolling-Mill informing employes that the wages of all receiving more than $2 per day are to be reduced 15 per cent, and of all receiving less than $2 per day 10 per cent.

HALF TIME.

The Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company, which employs 700 hands, and pays out nearly $30,000 a month in wages, have suspended half of their employes. The company have also determined to reduce the hours of a day's labor from 10 to 9.

SUSPENDED.

The Cummings Car Company of Jersey City has been obliged to suspend, although its assets will more than cover its liabilities. The trouble is that there are a large amount of debts due from railroads.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Lamper & Co., grain-dealers, have suspended. Liabilities, $300,000; assets, $500,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The week has not closed cheerfully as regards financial matters. Business has not revived as expected. The receipts of grain to-day were only 4,600 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, and much less than the usual amount of other cereals.

NO GRAIN OR FLOUR

to speak of is going forward from this point. Some cured meats have been sent East by parties who could not afford to wait for payment. The flouring-mills have nearly all stopped running, although most of their owners have lived in hopes that they should live over the panic, and keep the mill-stone going.

THE MANUFACTORIES.

The Carondelet Iron Works are still running. The employes of the Vulcan mills held a meeting yesterday, and agreed to take their wages in certified checks. The banks have been hard pressed by manufacturers to furnish money to pay off hands, but with indifferent success. Some of them have notified their workmen that they cannot pay them in currency much longer.

THERE IS SOME EASTERN EXCHANGE

in the city, but it cannot easily be got at unless the currency is paid for it. Bankers profess to be doing what they can, but they are not getting any more courageous and hopeful for the future. On 'Change, nothing is doing, and little can be done until there is a further movement of produce.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Money continues easy. Call loans at commercial banks are steady at 1½ per cent to regular customers. The amount of coin received from the Sub-Treasury the past week was timely, and of great assistance in meeting the pressing wants of the market during the week. Now, grain-bills are more salable, and there is more disposition to execute drafts on New York; consequently a more comfortable feeling prevails in money circles.

There was a fair business in mining stocks to-day. Prices were well sustained.

The China steamer carried away a cargo valued at $64,000, and treasure to the amount of $260,000.

There are now loading twenty-four vessels, with 975,000 centals of wheat, for Europe.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The monetary situation is daily improving. Notwithstanding financial embarrassments the wholesale trade has increased 10 to 15 per cent over last year. The collections for the week have been good.

The railroad business is drying up. The mechanics at the shops of the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Roads are to be put on three-quarter time on Monday.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Oct. 4.—Money matters continue to improve steadily under the rapid accumulation of currency at this point. The banks again assist their customers with loans to the extent of their ability. New York exchange sells at ⅛ to ¼ discount. The general city trade is good, and deposits are increasing. Breadstuffs are advancing. The coming week, it is confidently expected, will witness as active a movement in the grain trade as before the panic.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Oct. 4.—Produce buyers received currency from Chicago and New York to-day, and the city banks were cashing drafts for others. On Monday wheat buying will be resumed all over the State. Small receipts were expected at present prices.

The Milwaukee and Chicago owners order the wheat stored at different points shipped through to the seaboard.

Mendenhall's Bank, Minneapolis, has resumed.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—The banks are supplying the legitimate wants of commercial customers at 8 to 9 per cent for straight discount, but stock loans are scarcely obtainable at any price. The stock market is dull.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 4.—In a reported interview with A. H. Burley, who recently visited this city, he is made to say, in the Chicago *Times*, that the savings-bank in this city had $43,000 in the Union National, of Chicago, at the time of its suspension. There is not one word of truth in the statement, which is not believed to have been made by Mr. Burley. The savings-bank, as shown by their books, had a little over $8,000 in the Union National at its suspension, and, in consideration of the savings-bank opening an account with the Northwestern National, of Chicago, that bank agreed to credit the savings-bank with the balance due them from the Union National, and for which amount they could draw at any time if needed. So they have not now one dollar in the Union National.

GALVA, ILL.

Galva, Ill., Oct. 4.—The banking-house of L. W. Beck has not been affected by the panic. It is paying out currency, and doing business as usual.

The grain business is reviving.

PEKIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pekin, Ill., Oct. 4.—The First National Bank, of Pekin, is paying its depositors in full, either in currency or exchanges, as its customers dictate.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 4.—Bank Examiner Magruder arrived here to-day by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency to determine whether the Merchants' National Bank should be placed in the hands of a Receiver. The depositors are signing a petition requesting the Comptroller to let the Directors of the bank settle up its affairs, as they believe by so doing they will the sooner be paid what is due them.

The depositors of the Dubuque Savings Institution held a meeting to-day and agreed to the appointment of a Receiver, and William G. Stewart, the present County Treasurer, has been appointed. It is presumed that the assets of this bank will yield 30 per cent to depositors, and that the liability of the stockholders will yield 20 per cent more.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Davenport, Oct. 4.—It has been settled by bank men here that the banks of this city will, in all probability, resume full payments by next Thursday. Considerable trouble was experienced by employers in getting their pay-rolls discharged to-day. It was apprehended yesterday that there would be a run on the savings banks to-day, but such has not been the case.

Since yesterday, over 100 loaded cars of grain and stock have been shipped to Chicago.

ABROAD.

London, Oct. 4.—Steamship Freisia, from Plymouth, to-day, for New York, took $16,000 in specie.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Woodville, O., Oct. 4.—Last evening a team belonging to Christian Wyngard became unmanageable, and the occupants of the wagon, Mr. Wyngard and Henry Bruns, of the firm of Bruns & Co., of this place, were thrown out and dragged some distance. Mr. Bruns had a leg broken, and was otherwise badly bruised. Mr. Wyngard received injuries from which he died this morning. He leaves a family.

Fatal Hunting Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dayton, O., Oct. 4.—John Maier, of Shakertown, in this county, while hunting this morning, accidentally shot himself through the head. He died instantly. He was 19 years of age, and the son of a rich farmer.

Found Dead Near the Track.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 4.—Last evening Sidney Hill, a colored citizen living in the northern outskirts of town, was found dead near the track of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, about half a mile north of his residence. The Coroner held an inquest last evening, but being unable to procure an important witness, adjourned until this evening. Hill was last seen walking on the railroad track with his landlady. The doctors testify that deceased came to his death by a heavy weight falling on him, as the remains show no outward bruises, only a black and blue spot over the eyes. The hips and ribs are thought to be broken.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

Their Arrival in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 4.—The arrest of Buddington on his arrival here is generally denounced as a high-handed outrage, and as part of a scheme of the Secretary of the Navy to conceal the actual facts of the Polaris tragedy. Buddington is now confined at the Navy-Yard.

New York, Oct. 4.—While the steamship City of Antwerp was coming up the bay this morning, the United States steamer Tallapoosa went alongside and took on board Capt. Buddington and his men, of the Polaris. The Tallapoosa then steamed to the Navy-Yard, and will leave this afternoon for Washington with the rescued voyagers. Capt. Buddington said to a reporter, pleasantly, that he was under martial law, and could not make any statement concerning his eventful voyage. The Captain and his associates seemed in excellent health.

SUSPENDED.

Jacksonville, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1873.—Your correspondent left Fort Klamath at 10:30 o'clock, and, by hard riding, arrived here a few moments ago. The following is a report of the execution of Captain Jack and three of his band:

BOSTON CHARLEY AND BLACK JIM

were led on the scaffold first, and Schonchin next. They trod on it with apparent indifference and iron nerve, having evidently resolved to die as brave as they had lived.

CAPT. JACK

went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. The manacles had been stricken from them, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords.

AT PRECISELY 9:35

the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the culprits the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at 10 o'clock Adjutant Kingsbury read the full orders promulgating the sentence of the Commission and the President's order therein, with the orders of the Secretary of the War and the Department Commander on the premises.

THE TWO REPRIEVED PRISONERS,

Barncho and Slotuck, yet stood on the ground in front of the scaffold, shackled and under guard.

During the reading, the pinioned victims were seated on the platform of the scaffold, with their feet on the drop, listening anxiously, but, of course, not understanding a word of it. The reading occupied ten minutes. Then the Adjutant read the

ORDER OF COMMUTATION

in the cases of Barncho and Slotuck, and the poor fellows were taken back to the stockade, evidently happy at not accompanying the others to the "happy hunting-grounds." The Chaplain then offered an earnest and fervid prayer for the souls of the culprits, which was listened to attentively. At 10:15

THE FATAL NOOSES

were placed around the necks of the condemned, under the direction of Capt. Hoge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope. Capt. Hoge then bade farewell to the prisoners, and the black caps were placed over the heads of all the culprits. It must have been an awful moment. At 10:20 they stood on the drop.

THE ROPE WAS CUT

by the assistants at a signal made by Captain Hoge's handkerchief. The bodies swung round and round, Jack and Jim apparently dying easily, but Boston Charley and Sconchin suffered terrible convulsions. Boston and Sconchin repeatedly drew up their legs, but the two others seemed to die almost instantly.

At 10:28 their pulses were felt by Capt. Hoge, and, as I write, they are swinging lifeless in the air.

AS THE DROP FELL,

with a terrible deadly thug, the four poor wretched human beings fell into eternity, and a half-smothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of over 500 Klamath Indians, who witnessed the awful spectacle. Wails of deep and bitter anguish went up from the stockade, where the wives and children of the poor fellows had a fair view of the shocking scene.

THE COFFINS,

six in number, had been placed directly in the rear of the gallows, two of them destined to be unoccupied, as the order commuting the sentence of Barncho and Slotuck only arrived at 10:30 last evening, and preparations had been made for their execution likewise.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

An application was made this morning by the Sheriff of Jackson County for the custody of the Indians indicted by the Grand Jury to Gen. Wheaton, but it was refused.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Increasing in Memphis—Heartrending Scenes—Seven Interments Saturday at Shreveport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Memphis, Oct. 4.—The contributions to the relief of the sufferers here are now pouring in from all parts of the country. Chicago has contributed nobly. St. Louis has tendered money. Cincinnati does the same, and, in fact, every city north or east has responded promptly to the aid of our sufferers. Instead of improving, as was thought they would do while the weather remained warm, those who have been attacked with the scourge during the last four or five days, and termed new cases, are sinking very rapidly, and instances are not infrequent where they have died within twenty-four hours after the first symptoms, in many cases death being hastened, of course, by fright. Cases have occurred, too, where death has ensued in 18 hours, and it can now safely be said that the

SCOURGE IS AN EPIDEMIC

and of the most fearful character. In the Pinch this evening the situation is heartrending. Hundreds of the poorer classes are lying uncared for and dying for want of attention. In many houses on Front street down as far as the city buildings your correspondent has seen from one to four dead bodies awaiting interment in the Potter's Field by the city undertakers, who alone to-day reports

THIRTY INTERMENTS.

The same may be said of Happy Hollow, and for the first time the deaths in the southern part of the city to-day have exceeded five, showing that the fever has also planted itself in that locality, the majority of the deaths being reported along or in close proximity to the bayou that extends through that part of the town. In the alleys in North Memphis, and in the shanties along the river bank, just above Jefferson street, numbers of deaths have been reported since the mortuary report which follows this was made out, and the least estimate that can be made of the

DEATHS FROM FEVER,

based upon personal observations and information from every part of the city, is forty. That, too, only includes paupers and those for whom coffins have been applied for at the undertakers. God only knows how many there are lying dead in abandoned houses and shanties in the infected localities, and, owing to the inability of the Howards to keep up their full force of active visiting members, the story will not be told until the

BODIES BECOME SO DECOMPOSED

that the stench from them will attract attention to the buildings in which they are lying. Many of those who have left the city during the past few days, and in fact up to last night, for the country towns within a radius of fifty or sixty miles, are now down with the fever, and are telegraphing here for nurses and physicians, but none can be spared, consequently many will die for want of attention.

THE DEATH LIST.

The yellow fever deaths reported by the undertakers to-day are 34, and the total deaths 54. Those who died from yellow fever are: J. B. Zanone, age 58; Maggie White, 45; Paul Morgan, colored, 23; Agnes Long, 36; Mrs. Gaherty, 55; Nichols Waters, 55; Catherine Walworth; Victor Vermas; Rocco Zenalio, 45; P. D. Murphy; Mrs. Sarah Childs, 58; Maggie Davis, 8; John Young, 23; Thomas Burns, 7; Fanny Petwick; unknown woman, 92 Front street; Mary Hanty, 36; Mary Mack, 55; Mary McCarthy, 24; Daniel Kinman, 45; Thomas Manning, 40; Patrick Kelly, 45; Mrs. J. H. Young, 49; Albert S. Andrews, 31; Sarah Phillin, 18; L. Hess, 11; John A. Quinlan, 12; William Fischer, 20; Elizabeth C. Moore, 22; Hattie Allen, colored, 6; William Schneider, 50.

[To the Associated Press.]

Memphis, Sept. 4.—Forty-eight interments to-day, of which 28 were yellow fever. For the week there were 240 deaths, 146 from yellow fever, against 98 last week. The total number of deaths since the disease appeared is 502, all save a few in the infected district.

The German Bruder Bund earnestly appeal to German societies and Germans generally for aid in nursing the sick and burying their dead. Send contributions to H. Schilling, treasurer.

Helena, Ark., has been rigidly quarantined against Memphis.

DEATHS AT SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 4.—The interments to-day were: William Falkner, white, 35; Ed Boland, 35; Norman Brewer, 37; Samuel Berryman, 36; Leonard Sewell, no age; E. P. Clakey, 28; John Patterson, 80.

Chicago Relief for Memphis and Shreveport.

On the Board of Trade, yesterday, nearly $1,500 was collected for the relief of Memphis. The Shreveport Committee have thus far collected about $2,500. The Illinois Central Railroad has offered to transport free, to the end of their line, all Chicago contributions for Memphis. Adolph Moses, Esq., collected on Saturday, among the Israelites of this city, $500 for Memphis and Shreveport.

Relief Sent Forward from Other Sections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Oct. 4.—John A. Hughes, of this city, has collected and forwarded to Memphis to-day, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, $100. This amount will be largely increased.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Davenport, Oct. 4.—Several hundred dollars have been raised here for the Shreveport sufferers. The Board of Trade subscribed $100.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—Nearly $1,000 was raised on 'Change to-day for the Memphis sufferers, and a committee was appointed to raise an additional amount. The Memphis Packet Company donated $1,000. Collections will be taken up in most of the churches to-morrow.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Cotton Exchange to-day subscribed $1,500 for the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis.

Localities Quarantined.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 4—The Mayor has issued a proclamation declaring the City of Cairo in a state of quarantine against the steamers coming up the Mississippi River. He considers that a necessary precaution since the increase of yellow fever at Memphis. A physician will be appointed whose duty it will be to meet up steamboats with a tug two miles below and forbid their landing at Cairo, except on a special permit from said physician. No permit will be given where the physician has reason to believe that the passengers or crew have been exposed to yellow fever.

The health of the city is improving. We hear of but one dangerous case of fever in the city.

Little Rock, Oct. 4.—The city and county authorities to-day quarantined the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, the southern division of the Cairo & Fulton Road, and the river below. This action was taken, owing to the reported spread of the fever along the Red River and at Memphis.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Judge Louis Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, is seriously and dangerously ill at his residence in this city. The President and Mrs. Grant were at his bedside the greater part of this evening.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Joseph Arch is visiting the Muskoka District, and on his return here will go to the United States.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The workingmen of this city and vicinity are making arrangements to give a grand reception to Joseph Arch on his arrival here. The exercises will include a procession through the principal streets and addresses in Faneuil Hall.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The *Gaulois* having announced that a list would be opened at its office for the enrollment of all persons who desired to join the Bonaparte League, the Minister of the Interior has issued an order forbidding the carrying out of the project.

The Republican members of the General Assembly are hastening to Paris for consultation, and to adopt a line of action in opposition to the schemes of the Monarchists.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Thiers has written to the Mayor of Nancy, declining to visit that town until the present crisis has passed. He says the Left must defend the Republic, the principles of 1789, and the tri-color, without which the counter-revolution would be an odious and revolting lie.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, who was recently recognized by the Emperor as Catholic Bishop, will take the oath of allegiance to the German Empire in this city on the 7th inst.

HUNGARY.

London, Oct. 4.—It is reported that the crops have failed in Hungary, and that a famine prevails in some sections.

EGYPT.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says that a financial panic prevails in that city. Money is very scarce, but no failures are as yet reported.

RELIGIOUS.

Saturday's Sessions of the Evangelical Alliance—Addresses by Several Prominent Divines—The Subject of Denominationalism Fully Discussed—Programme for the Week.

New York, Oct. 4.—The second day's session of the Evangelical Alliance was begun by prayer in the Madison Square Church, Rev. Dr. Adams officiating; after which the delegates assembled in the Association Hall. The galleries of the latter place, which had been reserved for the public, became so crowded, and so many people were in the street striving to gain admittance, that the meeting was organized in Dr. Crosby's Church, in Twenty-fourth street, at which

ADDRESSES WERE MADE

by the Rev. Mr. Marston, of London, and the Dr. Colcord, of Philadelphia. Promptly at 10 o'clock, President Woisey called the delegates to order, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Conlin, of Geneva, Switzerland, offered a short prayer in French. The Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, then delivered an address on "The Unity of the Church," arguing that each denomination should recognize the Sacrament and orders of the other, when, instead of recrimination, all will be one mystically in Christ. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Potter, Dr. Crooke, who represented Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, and the Dean of Canterbury.

The morning session of the Evangelical Alliance was brought to a close by the reading of a paper by the Rev. C. Dallas, on "The Communion of the Saints."

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, read a paper. After paying a high tribute to the virtues of the late Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Bedell continued: It is charged that Protestantism is a failure because of its division into sects, but uniformity is not necessary to unity. Protestantism is not a church nor a negation. There was no uniformity in the Church from the beginning. Union is not unity. There can be no union between denominations ignoring minor differences. To-day, sects under the mask of Rome are contending more fiercely than Protestants. Denominational distinctions arise from national prejudice, physical build, and mental capacities, and we will have denominations until truth and free thought are crushed out. Differences in the Church are the necessary preservatives of free gospel. We are living under a law in which denominationalism is consistent with Christian union. There is among Christians union with the Father, with Christ, and with the purposes of the Church. The union for which Christ prayed—the union of the Father and the Son—cannot be seen. The prayer of Christ has not been unanswered, and the Church has always maintained that unity with which denominational distinctions are consistent.

THE REV. DR. COOK, OF PARIS,

followed Bishop Bedell, and said there was nowhere more amity among Christians than in France. The Protestant pastors are in perfect accord as to their ordination, and it was a common thing for the three principal Protestant Churches to unite with the Reformed Church in the solemn act of ordination. The Young Men's Christian Associations and Sunday-schools of France are founded on the principles of the Evangelical Alliance. At the bedside of Adolph Monot, pastors of the different denominations were called by his own request to give him counsel, and administer the Holy Communion. Never was the word evangelical so well known in Paris as in the war of 1871, when there were Evangelical Alliance ambulances. In the days of the Commune the brethren used to hold united meetings for counsel. In conclusion, the speaker said what was chiefly needed in France is the frequent interchange of pulpits.

THE REV. W. NOEL, OF BERLIN,

delivered an address in German.

THE REV. F. W. CONRAD,

of Philadelphia, delivered an address on the interchange of pulpits, maintaining that interchange should be confined to Evangelical pastors. Next week opportunity will be given delegates for interchange and declaration of their opinions on the papers read.

THE CONFERENCE WILL TERMINATE

Sunday evening, the 12th inst. To-morrow afternoon communion service will be held in the Rev. Dr. Adams' church, at which the Rev. Mr. Shechedrah, the oriental convert from Pantheism, will assist. This gentleman wishes it stated that he cannot possibly accept half the invitations he receives to make addresses, but arrangements will be made that all attending the Conference may hear him. His remarkable conversion is accepted as a grand instance of the power of God's word in influencing the souls of men.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

To-morrow evening the Hon. Felix R. Bruno will preside at the meeting in the Academy of Music, while another meeting will be held in Steinway Hall.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

On Monday the Conference will be divided into two sections, theological and philosophical. The exercises at Association Hall on Monday evening will be conducted in the French language, and on Wednesday there will be services in the Welsh language. On Tuesday afternoon there will be service in Madison Square Church for the faculty and students of the different denominations attending the Conference. On Wednesday next Brooklyn will formally receive the delegates, and in the evening a dinner will be given them in the Academy of Music. On another evening a public meeting will be held in the same building, when addresses will be made by foreign and resident members of the Evangelical Alliance.

INVITATIONS ACCEPTED.

The Alliance have accepted an invitation to visit Washington on the 14th inst., and will hold public meetings at the Metropolitan Church on the 14th and 15th, at which President Grant and members of the Cabinet have been invited to attend.

Early to-day the announcement was made that some Aldermen had refused to sign the call for a special meeting on Monday, to vote the hospitalities of the city to the Evangelical Alliance, but the requisite number of signatures was obtained by 3 o'clock. The names of five Aldermen, known as the German members, were not attached to the call at that hour, and two of them had refused to sign.

Upper Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 1, 1873.

The Upper Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its eighteenth session this morning, Bishop Andrews in the chair.

After the administration of the Lord's Supper, the Bishop requested the Secretary of the last Conference to call the roll. On the calling of the first name on the list (the Rev. James Gilruth), the tears of many a brother were made to fall. The Rev. R. W. Keeler, D. D., the Secretary of the last Conference said, as he called the name: "This Father of the Church has removed to the Church above, and he answers to the roll-call in the upper country. So of the names of one or two others who have been cut down in the past year by death."

The Rev. R. W. Clinton, A. M., was elected Secretary of the Conference, and nominated his own assistants, who were also elected.

In a discussion which arose with regard to the anniversary meetings, and their profit to the general community and the Conference, Dr. Reed, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, was introduced to the Conference, and gave the ministry to understand that a missionary anniversary-meeting was one of the best of religious meetings.

Dr. Foster, of the New York, and the Rev. E. W. Brady, of the Des Moines Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

All the young men admitted on trial last year passed in their characters and their studies; all of the Deacons of the second-class passed; and nine young men were elected to Elders' orders. Eight of the supernumerary members of the Conference were continued on the list, and two were made effective. Sixteen names were continued on the list of superannuated preachers.

The Methodist Church where the Conference is being held (the Rev. A. B. Henedig, pastor), is one of the finest churches in the State, and, when finished, (the congregation now occupy the basement), will cost $50,000.

This is a city of beautiful homes as well as churches; a city of energetic, thriving business men; a city of manufactories and schools; a city of philanthropic and benevolent people, who, in the past ten weeks, have entertained the National Camp-Meeting and the State Fair, and are now entertaining the Methodist Conference.

SECOND DAY.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 2, 1873.

After religious services, conducted by Bishop Andrews, a petition and resolution from Marshalltown, Ia., requesting the Conference to license several women of the Church who desired to preach the Gospel and receive ordination, was read. The papers, with all things connected therewith, were laid on the table. I somewhat wonder at this action of the Conference. If we have women in the Church who are competent to preach the Gospel, and are acceptable and profitable to the Church, I do not understand why they should not have the privilege given them as freely as men who do not possess any greater, if as great, ability.

In the presentation of the claims of the old, superannuated preachers, and the utterances they gave of their desire to work, but their lack of physical power to do the work, there was many an affecting scene. These old fathers, who have stood in the fore front of the battle, and, in the early days of Methodism in the State of Iowa, endured all the hardships and privations incident to those early days, are now, one by one, obliged to step out of the ranks of the active ministry; and yet, at these Conference gatherings, they feel the old fire burning afresh, and the old desire for active battle renewing their youth again, and it makes it very hard for many of them to comply with the manifest will of Providence in connection with themselves.

The Davenport District was called. The Rev. J. S. Anderson, the Presiding Elder, said that the district was in a prosperous condition, and that, though there had been some perplexity and suffering with himself and many of the ministers of the district, yet the good work had gone on. There had been no deaths among his preachers so far as he knew. He himself had brushed hard by the river of Death and felt the waters of Jordan dampening his brow; but God had sustained him, and he was ready to work in the ministry while there was work for him to do.

The Dubuque District was called. The Rev. E. Skinner, the Presiding Elder of the district, represented the district work as in a prosperous condition, his own health never better, and each of his ministers blameless in life and character.

The Rev. William Brush, D. D., who was transferred to Texas during the year, was introduced to the old brethren.

Mount Vernon District was called, and the Rev. S. H. Henderson, the Presiding Elder, represented his work as in a prosperous condition. The great spiritual interests of the Church had increased, and many churches had been built or improved through the year. All his ministers had done their work well and successfully.

The Fayette District was called, and the Rev. W. Frank Paxton, the Presiding Elder, told the Conference that, through the year, he had been able to do all his work, and though, at one time in the severe winter, he had almost frozen to death while in the performance of his work, yet he was able and willing to do and to suffer for the interests of the Church. He reported all his ministers as successful in their work.

Cedar Falls District was called, and the Rev. John Bowman, the Presiding Elder, gave quite an extensive report of his work, which made manifest that there was universal prosperity in his district.

The McGregor District was called, and the Rev. William Smith, the Presiding Elder, reported that four churches had been dedicated through the year, two others were ready for dedication, and quite a number had been improved. There was universal prosperity in the district.

Charles City District was called. The Rev. R. W. Keeler, D. D., the Presiding Elder, said he found the district in a good condition, spiritually, and there had been continued prosperity through the year.

Dr. Reed, of New York City, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, represented the claims of the Society. He told the ministers many things of great interest to them, and told them so eloquently and touchingly, that each minister felt a new impulse to go forward in the missionary work.

At 3 p. m. the annual missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Reed, who took for his text the last words of Jesus to his deciples: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

POLITICAL.

Scott County (Ill.) Farmers' Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Winchester, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Scott County Farmers' Club met in mass convention to-day at the Court-House here to nominate a county ticket. Washington Sears, President; Esq. Maze, David Huggard, John Handson, and George Ebrey, Secretaries. The ballot resulted in the selection of William A. Gillham for County Judge; George W. Norris, County Clerk; Mahlon B. Moore, Assessor and Treasurer; Rufus Funt, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John H. Roodhauser, John Sumers, Robert A. Blair, County Commissioners.

Grangers' Nominations in Vermilion County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Grangers held their County Convention to-day, and nominated the following persons for the different county offices: A. M. Davis, for Judge; Charles W. Keisler, for Clerk; William M. Roy, for Treasurer; Barnard Kingsley, for Superintendent of Public Instructions. Three of the present incumbents of these offices were farmers before their election, but it was decided by the Convention that they were not in sympathy with the farmers' movement, and were thrown overboard. They will run independent.

Wisconsin Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 4.—The Republican Convention in the Second Assembly District to-day renominated the Hon. Carlton Foster for the Assembly. Secretary Brainard announced the next meeting of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at Fond du Lac, the second Tuesday in January.

FIRE.

The Town of Willshire, Ohio, Nearly Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Willshire, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Our hitherto prosperous little town was visited last night by a very severe fire. Every house on one square was destroyed, and every business place in the town swept away. It broke out early in the evening, and raged with unabated fury nearly all night. As we have no engines, and must needs depend on buckets, it was almost impossible to get the fire under control, and for hours the citizens were on the point of giving up to discouragement, and letting the town go. Many of the goods were saved, but as many more were lost. The total amount cannot yet be estimated, but it is very large, and to make it still worse there is very little insurance upon the houses, and, as far as can be learned during the present high state of excitement, none upon the goods. Several days since a small building containing some bales of cotton took fire, but was saved. Yesterday this cotton was removed to a safer place. It is supposed that one of these bales still contained a little fire, and from this originated the fire that has nearly ruined our town.

FAIRS.

Wells County (Ind.) Fair.

Bluffton, Ind., Oct. 4.—The Wells County Fair closed to-day, but, partly on account of the rain, was not as good as the previous fairs have been. The display of agricultural products was good, but the rest of the exhibition was but passable. The crowd on the grounds during the whole time was very good. In that respect the managers have no cause to complain. The races were almost a failure on account of the heavy track.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—The Exposition closed to-night with an attendance of 16,000 for the day. The entire attendance has been 508,000, and the Hall will probably be kept open a few days longer. The Exposition has cleared expenses and left a surplus, the amount of which cannot be determined at present.

Northern Ohio Fair.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 4.—The Northern Ohio Fair Association closed its fourth annual meeting to-day, after a very successful exhibition of six days, the attendance averaging from 30,000 to 35,000 daily.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Proposed Change in the Mode of Conducting Them.

New York, Oct. 4.—A meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate, to consider a plan for changing the Constitution with regard to the method of electing the President, which was to have taken place here on yesterday, was postponed in consequence of the absence of a quorum, Senators Morton, Carpenter, Anthony, and Bayard only being present. Senator Anthony, in answer to inquiries, said that it would be impossible to indicate the character of the Committee's report. It was certain, however, that the method of electing the President by a direct vote would not be recommended, for the reason that it would be impossible to get the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate for such a plan. Certain deficiencies in the present method, which experience has made manifest, would doubtless be supplied. Some of the Committee are expected in the city to-day.

MACOUPIN COUNTY DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Carlinville, Ill., Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day, they decided to make no levy of tax for the payment of the interest on the Court-House bonds, and the following proposition for the compromise of the debt will be submitted at the November election: That the county fund the present debt, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, at 50 cents on the dollar, in 6 per cent bonds, payable in twenty years.

A SNAKE STORY.

Van Wert, O., Oct. 4.—A little boy, named Jacob Stripe, vomited a garter snake, 18 inches long, and ½ an inch thick. For two years he has been subject to severe convulsions, but none knew the cause until the appearance of his snakeship. The snake is perfectly formed, with the exception of being blind. It is probable the snake was swallowed while drinking at a spring near his father's house.

EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION?

Both Alternately, and on a Specie-Basis.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The crisis has renewed the contest between the advocates of resumption, on the one side, and inflation on the other. One says, Now is the time to resume, and bring us to the bottom at once for all. The other says, Now is the time for more currency, to hold us up from ruin. At the same time, the resumptionist says we have not currency enough, and the inflationist says we ought to be on a specie-basis.

The fact is, both parties want the same thing. They both want more currency, and want that currency to be as good as gold.

The only possible method of giving the currency that value, visible to the resumptionist, is through specie-payments by the Government. But, to him and all others, that method implies contraction, and contraction he does not want. Besides, he fails to show how Government can resume, except by good Horace Greeley's method of resumption by resuming,—the most simple, clear, direct, and impossible thing in America.

The only possible method of getting more greenbacks into circulation, visible to the inflationist, is for Government to manufacture and pay them out for expenses, or with them buy bonds,—its own bonds,—at a premium. But the result of every such transaction is an increase of the public debt. For every $1,000,000 in bonds bought by the Government at 12 per cent premium, the public debt is increased $120,000. And how increased? By paper of the Government, past due and unpaid, and, for that reason, discounted and disgraced, 12 per cent, given in exchange for paper of the Government not yet due, and in no present danger of being dishonored. But such inflation, by increasing the public debt, does not please even the inflationist; for it does not make the currency good as gold, which he also desires, but reduces it some cents more below the gold standard.

The question of to-day and of the future is: How shall we have a currency alternately expanding and contracting as commerce demands, and all the time on a specie basis? That is what the inflationist wants. That is what the resumptionist wants. That is what the entire American people, except money-brokers and a small class of speculative banks and gold-gamblers, want.

The answer to this question is suggested in my letter to you, published in The Tribune of Oct. 1. The method is very brief, simple, and inexpensive. It requires no Syndicate, or Governmental Agencies with millions for commissions, and it suffers no favoritism. Any Congressman, if he will but look in the face of the people, and shut his eyes to the gold of the broker who buys and sells Congressmen, can frame the law. Any schoolboy who has "gone as far as interest," and is honest, can carry the law into operation. As the whole method can be stated in seven lines, it is here repeated:

Provide by law that any bond of the United States may be, at any time, at the option of the holder, at any United States Depository, convertible into currency at par; and that currency be, at any time, at the option of the holder, at any United States Depository, convertible into bonds at par,—bonds of a new issue, bearing interest at such rate as will sustain them at par with gold.

In the former letter I assumed the rate of interest essential to float the new bond on the surface of gold to be 6 per cent. The present issues of 6 per cent gold bonds are now, and for a long time have been, [...] or a little above gold,—and that, too, while the credit of the Government has been impaired by suffering $400,000,000 of due and unredeemed paper to be flaunted in its face. Suppose that paper be brought to par with gold, as it would be when made convertible into bonds that run with gold, and thereby the credit of the Government fully restored. Does any one doubt that the 6 per cent bonds would continue to stand up permanently to the gold standard? It is possible that the 6 per cent bonds might then, as now, command a small premium in gold. If so, what should we see? Greenbacks better than gold; for they would always be as good as the bonds.

It is possible, but doubtful, that a 5 per cent bond would be found sufficient. However that might be, a bond should be adopted of such rate as would insure beyond a peradventure its gold standard. If that rate cannot be exactly determined, it should be made a little too high rather any too low. It were better that the bond should be made to command 1 or 2, or even 5, per cent premium in gold, than that it should ever sink the infinitesimal fraction of a cent below gold.

If a 6 per cent bond be adopted, and the exchange be thrown open to all issues of the Government, as it should be, it may justly be said that the 5 per cent bonds, recently issued through the Syndicate, ought not to be convertible at par for greenbacks, which the next minute could be put into the 6 per cent bonds. This objection would be obviated by a proviso in the law, that, whenever 5 per cent bonds are offered for exchange, the holder shall receive currency, not at par, but shall pay to the Depository such a percentage as would balance his 5 per cents with the 6 per cents.

With such a system in operation, we should be on a specie basis; and a specie basis is as good as specie-payments,—is, virtually, the same thing. With this plan in operation to-morrow, it would not follow that, if all the holders of the $400,000,000 of Government currency were to gather it up and take it to Washington on the same day, they would all get gold for it. Will any one say, Then the currency would not be as good as gold? It would, nevertheless. For, even if the whole $400,000,000 were presented in one day,—an impossible thing,—the Treasurer could, under the law proposed, give in exchange either gold or the new bonds, which latter the holders could exchange at par for gold in the money-marts of the world. All the gold of this country and of Europe would be ballast under the bonds. There would be no depreciation, for the public debt would not be augmented by the transaction.

But I have supposed an extreme case, and one certain to never occur. Never $50,000,000,—seldom, and perhaps never, $5,000,000,—on the same day, would be presented to the Treasury for payment. In fact, if the greenback-dollar were equal in value to the gold one, people would prefer the greenbacks in their pockets as a circulating medium. If there should be a draft on the Treasury for gold at any time, reducing the reserve below a reasonable amount, it could be replenished at once. For the Secretary, placing in the Treasury the redeemed greenbacks which had caused the reduction, could take therefrom an equal amount in the new bonds, and exchange them for gold. Gold-exchanges, to meet the ordinary requirements of business, would not go to the Treasury, but would generally be done at the banks and brokers.

The Government has no difficulty now in maintaining its 6 per cent bonds on an equal footing with gold. By the system proposed, the currency would be taken into full fellowship with both gold and bonds, and would be the peer of both. Carol Gaytes.

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1873.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF WHITE HAIR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Verily, the troubles of persons seeking employment are great and manifold. Some of mine may be instructive to others, and perhaps encouraging to *young men*. I am a man in the prime of life,—hardly middle-aged. The blood courses through my veins with all the fire of youth. I am physically and mentally capable of doing a greater amount of mental and manual labor than I was at 21. Yet it is my fortune, or misfortune, to have white hair, and, on making application for a situation where I find a vacancy, I am almost invariably answered, courteously but decidedly, "We want a younger man," notwithstanding that I exhaust all my eloquence in trying to show that I am not old, and am competent to acceptably fill almost any situation. I have had a first-class business-education and much experience. But all is of no avail; I am too old. Unfortunately, my business-experience has not been with Chicago houses, and my acquaintances are few and cannot help me. Had I grown up here, I might have better success.

I have been repeatedly asked, "Why do you not restore your hair to its original color, and either cut off or dye your whiskers?" I as often reply, Shall I commence the service of a man whom I expect to place implicit reliance in my honor and integrity, with deceit? No, sir. Besides, Mr. Editor, I have a little wife, who loves my silvered hair, and would not consent to have its color changed, except it were absolutely necessary to keep the wolf from the door. Yet I may be compelled to resort to some such means before I am successful. My advice to gray-haired men is: Do not come to Chicago in search of employment, unless you have money to lend, and so can buy a situation; and to young men: Take courage; work rapidly and steadily, so as to be sure and obtain a situation before your hair turns gray. White Head.

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1873.

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Contest for the Possession of a Child.

Petition for Widening Ashland Avenue and Quinn Street.

Decree for Foreclosure--The Other Side of a Case.

Saturday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

On Friday Mrs. Sarah J. Duncan filed a petition in the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus to regain possession of her child Jessie, or, as she is called in the writ, "Ida May," who is kept by Helen M. Soule. The petition simply states that the child is wrongfully detained from her, without alleging any reason. The answer of Helen M. Soule was filed late Saturday night, in the Superior Court, together with a number of affidavits. In it Mrs. Soule sets out that an agreement was made between relator and respondent's husband that respondent should have the care of the child, and be at liberty to adopt her. This agreement is witnessed before J. Winship, Justice of the Peace, and dated April 13, 1869. Mrs. Soule, formerly Mrs. Sigman, who has since been divorced and assumed her maiden name, has, since 1869, taken care of Jessie, and from a sickly, weak child, she has become strong and well. The adoption was made in answer to an advertisement of relator's, asking for "good permanent homes for three children, aged respectively 4,11, and 14, willing, if agreeable to parties, to give papers; no objection to going into the country; call at Mrs. Jennie Walker's, No. 234 South Clinton street," and this case is about the youngest. Mrs. Duncan, formerly Mrs. Walker, left her daughter with Mrs. Soule until a few days ago, when, seeing that Jessie was beginning to be well and strong, and that she herself was in comfortable circumstances, with a third husband, she conceived the idea of regaining possession of Jessie. She offered Mrs. Soule the handsome sum of $50 for taking care of Jessie for over four years, clothing and teaching her, which was refused, and hence the suit. Counsel for relator say that has been a serious matter, as the child's tongue was cut nearly off shortly before her adoption by Mrs. Soule, by a friend of Mrs. Duncan, and in her presence; as Jessie alleges, for having told of some of the shameful scenes which were enacted in Mrs. Duncan's house. Jessie is contented where she is, and refuses, unless compelled, to return to her mother. Mrs. Soule keeps a millinery store and works at dressmaking, and is able and willing to keep the child, but offers to return her if her reasonable expenses of caring for her are paid. Mrs. Soule has never been able to send Jessie to a public school, on account of the threats made by the mother to recover her; but she has been sent to a private school, and has a good education. The child is now about 9 years of age.

BILL FOR DIVORCE.

Mary Neilson filed her bill against August Neilson for divorce. She states that she was married in 1853, in Sweden, and has living one child, 13 years old. Defendant was, shortly after his marriage, sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary for forgery, and served his time out. Since then he has treated her with extreme cruelty, knocking her down and dragging her around the floor, until she could bear it no longer, and left him about fourteen months ago. Complainant has earned about $500, which defendant invested in Iowa land, and she prays that he may be obliged to give her suitable support after the decree, and that she may have the custody of her child.

PETITION FOR WIDENING ASHLAND AVENUE.

The City of Chicago filed a petition for widening Ashland avenue, from West Division street to Milwaukee avenue, in accordance with the ordinance of the Common Council. Another petition was filed for damages for the opening or extension of Quinn street, from Stearns street to the north line of Lots 8 and 9, Block 24, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of S. Fractional Section 29, 39, 14.

DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

A decree of foreclosure was entered yesterday in the Superior Court in favor of Davis E. Sprague against Asa Farnam. The premises decreed to be sold are Lot 3 of Bowen's Subdivision of Lots 31, 32, and 33, in Stanson's Subdivision of Block 54, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 1, 39, 14; also, the W. ½ and S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Section 24, 39, 13. The amount due is $4,000 and interest, Mahlon D. Ogden being the Trustee.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Thursday's TRIBUNE contained an account of a suit, commenced by capias for damages, by Rachel E. Weston against P. J. Merrill, for damages for false imprisonment, and on Saturday Merrill filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he has been arrested on the capias, and is now in jail, and in his affidavit denies that he maliciously caused the arrest of said Miss Weston.

BANKRUPTCY ITEM.

An order for an discharge was entered in the case of William Fisher, and also the same order in the case of Herman Snyder et al.

COUNTY COURT.

Jeremiah Sullivan was appointed Administrator of the estate of C. Fannin, under a bond of $10,000.

This week the claim calendar will be the subject of attention.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Judge Booth will call the first twenty cases on his calendar to-day, and Judge Williams will take his place in the Criminal Court.

A judgment, by confession, was entered in the Circuit Court on a note in favor of Ferry & Brothers against Frederick Rane for $1,965.83.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—At the usual hour of 9 o'clock the Supreme Court promptly entered upon its business There was a full Bench present. Contrary to the regular custom, the Chief Justice stated that the Court would first hear

NEW MOTIONS.

267—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway Company v. O. T. Reeves.

Mr. T. L. Dacker—I perceive by the report in the Chicago TRIBUNE, that on the 2d inst. the appellant argued the appeal in this case to be dismissed. I now ask the Court to allow damages to the appellee. The judgment was for $4,830.

268—George Freebroth v. Joseph Mann.

Mr. Thomas Hoyne—I am requested by Mr. Shirley, of counsel for appellant, to suggest diminution of record, to move for certiorari, and to ask leave to assign additional errors.

269—Charles B. Farwell, impleaded, v. Wm. H. Warren. Motion by appellee for additional time to file briefs.

281—Jacob Schoenfeld et al. v. Simon Fleisher et al. Motion to set aside order affirming judgment.

328—Livingston Compton v. William Payne.

Mr. Blanchard—That case was brought to the Court by appeal, instead of error, as appears on the printed abstract. I now enter a motion to set aside the order of continuance.

The Chief-Justice. It will be set aside as a matter of course.

Mr. Blanchard—I will also move for an affirmance of the judgment, for non-compliance with the rules in relation to the filing of briefs.

262—Wood Sewing Machine Company v. Sarah G. Smith. Motion to set aside order affirming judgment.

349—Sarah Voris v. Sophia Sloan et al. Motion to set aside order affirming judgment.

343—John Sloan v. Smith T. Van Buren et al. Motion to dismiss appeal.

427—Hanover Fire Insurance Company v. William P. Emmert. Motion by appellant for continuance.

428—Niagara Fire Insurance Company v. Same. Same motion.

429—Germania Fire Insurance Company v. Same. Same motion.

446—Hanover Fire Insurance Company v. Same. Same motion.

425—George R. H. Hughes v. Frederick M. Zeigler, Mr. Bull—The parties in this case have agreed that the record and abstract in Zeigler v. Hughes of the September term 1870 may be used as a part of the record in this case, the original record having been destroyed by fire.

The Chief Justice—Leave is given to so use it.

426—Edson Card et al. v. Hubert A. Mc Caleb et al.

Mr. Bull—This case and No. 425 present precisely the same questions for the adjudication of this Court, and by agreement with Mr. Eldridge, they are to be considered as one case, if the court will permit. In such case we desire to suggest diminution of record and correct the same by stipulation.

The Chief Justice—You have leave to file the record.

Mr. Blanchard moved that William Milligan be admitted to practice on foreign license.

Motion disposed of—

By Mr. Justice Craig,

141—John P. Harris et al. v. Paul Cornell et al. There is a motion in this case by appellee for extension of time in which to file briefs. This motion is not supported by affidavit; there is, however, a stipulation by parties that the time may be extended; but the rules of the Court cannot be changed by stipulations of parties, and the motion is therefore denied.

324—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company v. Moffitt. There is a motion in this case for extension of time for appellee to file briefs. The motion is supported by affidavit, which on examination we find sufficient, and the time will be extended fifteen days.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

284—Nathan Corwith et al. v. Reuben F. Culver. A motion is made by the attorney for the appellee for an extension of time to the 16th inst. to file briefs. The motion is supported by affidavit and a stipulation by the attorneys, and the time will be extended as requested.

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

240—Samuel Voris v. Sophia Sloan et al. The order order of affirmance of Judgment is set aside, and ten days' time allowed for filing additional briefs.

329—Weed Sewing Machine Company v. Sarah G. Smith. The same order is made in this case as in No. 240.

BY MR. JUSTICE M'ALLISTER.

400—John Kennedy et al. v. Patrick Kennedy. Motion to set aside order dismissing appeal for want of record, and to extend time for filing brief and abstract. It appears in this case that the record was filed in time, and the errors assigned. The order is set aside and six days' additional time allowed for filing abstract and briefs.

338—John E. Sutherland et al. v. Adeline B. Sutherland. This is an application for an extension of time for filing abstracts and briefs, supported by affidavit. Ten days additional time will be allowed.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to call the docket for the day, and the several causes were disposed of in manner following:

341—Harlan P. Tracy et al. v. Henry P. Rogers. Taken on call.

342—John Sloan v. Smith T. Van Buren et al.; judgment affirmed under the rule.

343—A. G. Linblom v. Robert Ramsey; taken on call.

344—David N. Huftalin v. Cornelia Misner. Argued by D. F. Parks for appellee and taken by the Court.

345—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company v. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. Taken on call.

346—John O'Halloran v. John Fitzgerald. Taken on call.

347—John C. Corbus et al. v. John L. Teed. Taken on call.

348—Annalette Barnett v. Patrick Wolfe. Taken on call.

349—Frank Gazzello v. Jerome B. Chambers et al. Taken on call.

350—Abigail H. Mason et al. v. Mark Ayres et al. Continued for service.

351—John Truett v. Aaron B. Hull. Continued for service.

352—Sybil C. Styles et al. v. George Probst. Argued by Eustace for appellants, and taken by the Court.

353—Lot Chadwick v. Edwin Clapp. Argued by Eustace for appellant, and taken by the Court.

354—John H. Hewitt v. David Bileman et al. Appeal dismissed Sept. 11.

355—John H. Hewitt v. Joseph F. Adams. Appeal dismissed Sept. 11.

356—Samuel B. Chase et al. v. John Heaney. Taken on call.

357—Martine Olson v. Anna M. Opahall. Taken on call.

358—The Anchor Line et al. v. Philip W. Dater et al. Taken on call.

359—Charles W. Allen et al. v. John Watt. Placed at the foot of the docket.

360—Anna C. Greenebaum v. Solomon Austrian. Taken on call.

MONDAY'S CALL.

The call of the docket on Monday will commence at 261, City of Chicago v. Mary Kelley. Appeal from Cook Circuit Court, and terminate with 380, R. L. Wilson v. The South Park Commissioners, appealed from same court.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

LAW AND ORDER.

Organization of a Law and Order Club in the Twelfth Ward--Remarks by Messrs. Woodward, Connett, Bonney, and Others.

The friends of law and order of the Twelfth Ward met Saturday evening at Martine's Hall, No. 55 Ada street. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Willard Woodward, who said that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the Twelfth Ward Law and Order Club.

Alderman Monroe Heath was elected Chairman pro tem., and Gen. O. L. Mann Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, the following Committee on Organization was appointed by the Chair: W. Woodward, C. C. Bonney, Judge Hale, C. N. Holden, and C. L. Briggs.

Capt. J. W. Connett being called upon for a speech, said that if a citizens' ticket was nominated by the friends of law and order, and that ticket consisted of good respectable citizens, they would carry the election this fall. It was no use to underrate the strength of the enemy; they were very strong. Some say that 15,000 German voters would go with Hosing, but he did not believe it. But there were 3,000 saloon-keepers in the city who would go with him, and every saloon-keeper could control several votes. He respected the Germans; they were a respectable class, and helped to develop the country; but Klueth and Fischer, when they had elected to offices, ran away with the funds of the city. They had to look out that such men were not again elected to office.

Mr. Joseph Lane said he came to attend the meeting because he lived in the ward, and he was soul and body with the law and order movement. It was the duty of every Friend of law and order to turn out and work for the success of their ticket.

The Committee on Organization reported the following as permanent officers of the Twelfth Ward Law and Order Club:

President—Monroe Heath.
Secretary—E. M. Teall.
Treasurer—J. R. Briggs.
Executive Committee—O. L. Mann, Samuel Hale, J. W. Connett, H. Z. Culver, R. T. Crane, Charles Hopkinson, J. F. Latham, T. E. Courtney, and S. P. Dewey.

Mr. C. N. Holden introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of law and order residing in the north half of this ward be requested, at an early day, to organize a club for active service to cooperate with this club.

Mr. C. C. Bonney said if the Republican party should decide, next Monday, not to make any nominations, the bulk of that party would go with them; but, even if the Republicans should nominate a party ticket, there would still be a large field open for them. They were supported by all good citizens and the entire press of the city. It was their duty to nominate for office the best men that could be found in the city. They should select for Aldermen twenty of the most experienced and most respectable men, and nominate none that would be a dead-weight on them. Their ticket, when nominated, should fill the public demand. With an unexceptionable ticket in the field they would win a great victory this fall, and their success meant prosperity and progress. He hoped that in less than a week a Union ticket, which all good citizens could support, would be in the field.

Mr. Woodward and several others made eloquent speeches in favor of the movement.

The meeting then adjourned.

Law and Order.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was never a better or more significant name chosen for a party than the above. It comprehends all that is desirable, and is specific and distinctive; and it is confidently expected by all who are in favor of Law and Order as correctly understood and interpreted, that its results will comport with the etymological significance of the title.

The mere terminology of a new party is of the first importance, even to the demagogue, for, as a certain writer truly remarks: "There is a spirit in words;" and Trench says, "Words may often ride slackly on their anchors, but few have broken away and drifted from their moorings."

Order is Heaven's first law, and this Law and Order party would seek to have our city, as Cicero says of a State, "bound together *communione et consensu*,"—by a communion and common feeling of Law; and the Law and Order party, like the ideal State of Cicero should be so constituted as to be eternal, still continuing its existence while its members silently pass away to the unseen city whose builder and maker is God.

Our city of Chicago will be a good deal more heavenly than it is at present in the good time coming, when Law and Order prevail in all the departments of our social and political economy. It will then have become a sort of Politeuma, with a body on earth, and its vital force, its actuating spirit, in Heaven.

We don't want any more lawyers, but a better enforcement of Law; we don't want any more Police Commissioners, but a better preservation of Order; and, to this end, we must (foreign element and all) acknowledge and submit to outward authority; we must esteem it our highest privilege to do so; and we must feel a freedom, and not a servility, in such submission. Law will then no longer be considered a necessary evil, but a positive good, developing the highest condition of society, and connecting us with the economy of the great moral universe.

We have a population of the most heterogeneous elements of composition, from the "Heathen Chinee" to the high-toned whippersnapper of the boulevard, with "two-in-hand" and colored gentlemen behind. Our Committee of Seventy will start an influence that will control all these, and have Sunday to spare for a day of rest. The Sabbath, under the Law and Order dispensation, will not be simply a problem of political economy with physical advantages; a useful institution, degenerating into idleness and dissipation;—but what it really is,—a Divinely-appointed institution; a day for serious thought and religious worship, "having the promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come;" a connecting link between the two cities.

We shall be able to dispense, without a tear, with lager-beer on Sundays, and with out-of-door music, designed to draw crowds for other purposes than worship. The church-organ is better adapted to our wants on this day, and its associations are more in keeping with the hallowed hours of the Sabbath, as we prefer to observe it in this country.

Foreign education in certain branches is very desirable for our children; but foreign education in the manner of observing the Sabbath has thus far been very deleterious, leading to dissipation and vice, and we have had all we want of it; indeed, complete ignorance would have been bliss.

The Sabbath, as we prefer it, is beautifully described by the following lines by Leyden:

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn,
That scarcely wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breast is born;
A graver-murmur echoes from the hill;
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn,
The sky-lark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail, light serene! hail, sacred Sabbath morn.

Every well-disposed citizen of Chicago should bid this Committee godspeed, and, by his influence and example in all things which appertain to Law and Order, assist in elevating our social and political standing, that we may become a "city whose God is the Lord," and in whom all the people of the earth shall be blessed. And, when this Committee of Seventy shall have accomplished its work, then may "the Lord appoint other seventy also, and send them two and two, before His face, into every city and place [street and alley] whither He Himself would come." J. H. B. HENDERSON.

HYDE PARK.

Transaction of a Variety of Business by the Village Board.

After a rest of two weeks, the Board of Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday. Bills were approved and ordered to be paid to

John McGeffrey, on Wabash avenue	$5,402.65
Richard S. Thompson, on special assessments	500.00
A. D. Waldron, freight on gravel-cars	406.00
Special police pay-roll for September	16.00
Pay-roll on repairs of drains and streets	253.00
Total	$6,672.65

The plat of resubdivision of Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, of Hambleton's subdivision, and of subdivision of Batters' two acres in Sec. 13, 38, and 14, was approved.

The Fifty-first street sewer was reported to be completed according to contract, by a personal exploration by the Superintendent, Engineer, and Inspector, and was formally accepted.

Sam. G. Rhoades, engineer, and W. P. Gray, of Committee on Streets, were appointed to confer with James Morgan in relation to his proposed protection to the outlet of Fifty-first street sewer, by filling in the hole washed out by the late storm.

The ordinance for brick sewer on Madison avenue was rescinded, and permission was granted to J. H. Durham, Richardson, and others to construct a tile-pipe sewer on said avenue, under the direction of the engineer.

J. F. Bonfield was appointed to meet with the Chicago Board of Public Works, at their office, to confer with them, and arrange for concert of action to widen Thirty-ninth street to eight feet wide.

An ordinance was adopted to open by condemnation of certain lots, Sixty-second street from Indiana avenue to State street.

The Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance to open Sixtieth street, sixty-six feet wide, from Indiana avenue to South Park avenue, and eighty-six feet wide thence to Stony Island avenue.

Also, to locate the sidewalk, heretofore ordered on Forty-third street, on the north side of said street.

It was ordered that a sidewalk be constructed on the north side of Forty-seventh street, from Hyde Park avenue, by Drexel boulevard to the owners of property, on or before the 1st of November next, or the same will be built by special assessment.

George W. Binford, Captain of Police, was requested to examine and report on the complaint of F. W. Springer as to a nuisance in the northern division, consisting of a lot of cows, fed with slops, and kept in a filthy condition.

George Orr and Cornelius O'Brien, from the town of Lake, complained in person of the fines imposed on them by Justice Horne on Tuesday last, for breaking open Kankakee avenue pound, releasing eleven cows, and resisting an officer while in the discharge of his duty. Referred to J. F. Barney, George W. Binford, and W. P. Gray, for investigation.

C. E. Heguembourgh, contractor on the Hyde Park Water Works, reported the crib and suction pipe finished, and requested an estimate.

The crib, supply pipe, boat, loads of stone, and a body of workmen were towed out of the Chicago River on Friday morning last, with the intention of locating and filling the crib that day, but were compelled by stress of weather to seek the refuge harbor of the Calumet, at South Chicago.

Capt. Binford, of the police, reported 56 arrests for the month of September; amount of fines assessed, $608; amount of fines actually collected, $443.

George M. Bogue, of the County Commissioners, reported that the county would pay one-third the cost of the bridges over the Calumet River, at Ninety-fifth street, South Chicago, and at Chittenden's.

Bills to the amount of $4,105.36 were presented for gravel for repairs on South Chicago avenue, the propriety, expediency, and authority for which are seriously questioned.

Adjourned to Saturday, Oct. 11.

THE EXPOSITION.

Musical Programmes for This Afternoon and Evening, and for the Fire Anniversary, on Thursday.

The musical programme to be played at the Exposition this afternoon and evening, by Vaas & Hoffmann's band, will be as follows:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"King John"..... Hauschild
2. Overture—"Crown Diamonds"..... Auber
3. Potpourri—Operatic..... Dominetti
4. Song—"Thou Art so Near"..... Reichard
5. Comic Fantasie—"Hot Codlins"..... Beyer
6. Waltzes—"Morning Star"..... Lanner
7. Selection from "Faust"..... Gounod
8. Overture—"Light Cavalry"..... Suppe
9. Galop—"With Steam"..... B. Strauss

EVENING.

1. March—"I. C. C."..... Ringleben
2. Potpourri—"Grand Duchess"..... Offenbach
3. Overture—"Masaniello"..... Auber
4. Waltz—"My Oron"..... Strauss
5. Selections from "Trovatore"..... Verdi
6. Andante and Polka—Cornet solo..... Faust
7. Overture—"Les Bandits"..... Suppe
8. Potpourri—"Cinderella"..... Rossini
9. Quadrille—"Chanceonettes"..... Strauss

Conductor—Flodoard Hoffmann.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRE ANNIVERSARY.

Our advertising columns during the past week have contained the Executive Committee's programme for the celebration of the second anniversary of the great October fire, but the selections for the promenade concert, which is to be an important feature, were not made until a late hour on Saturday evening. They are as follows:

AFTERNOON.

1. "Grand Triumphal March"..... Vivian
2. "Festival Overture"..... Hoffman
3. Potpourri—"Hurrah for America"..... Ringleben
4. "The Day of the Lord,"—Hymn..... Kreutzer
5. Fantasie—"Les Huguenots"..... Meyerbeer
6. "Echoes of the Forest,"—Polka..... Rosenthal
7. Overture—"Crown Diamonds"..... Auber
8. Potpourri from "Martha"..... Flotow
9. Galop—"Success to Chicago"..... Hoffman

EVENING.

1. Grand March—"God Save America"..... Neidhardt
2. "Festival Overture"..... Hoffman
3. Fantasie from "Lucrezia Borgia"..... Donizetti
4. Waltzes—"New Life"..... Labitzky
5. "Overture Romantique"..... Suppe
6. Potpourri from "Stradella"..... Flotow
7. "Old Hundred,"—Hymn..... Luther
8. Andante and Polka—Cornet solo..... C. Faust
9. Galop—"No Rest"..... Parlow

LARRABEE STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to call the attention of the Board of Public Works to the disgraceful condition of Larrabee street, between Chicago avenue and Erie street. It is a disgrace to the city. Where the sidewalk should be, and far out into the street, is covered with lumber-piles, compelling the thousands of working people who are under the necessity of going that way, to and from their daily labor, to trudge knee-deep in the mire.

The Board of Public Works should have the property-owners construct a good walk on short notice. MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1873.

Public Library of Kentucky.

IN THE TRIBUNE of next Saturday will be found a column advertisement giving all the particulars of the Fourth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky.

FOUR-BALL BILLIARDS.

Interesting Account of the Recent Game for the American Championship Between Garnier and Daly--The Former to Relinquish the Cue Because it Interferes with His Practice at the French Game.

The following extract from the New York *World's* account of the recent game for the American championship, at four-ball billiards, between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly, will interest Chicago readers:

At a quarter-past 8 o'clock the heroes of the hour entered the arena amid applause, and they soon strung for lead, which Garnier won. He played for safety down close to the lower bank. Maurice got but three off the leave. In the first five innings Daly played as though 1,000 points would be a long road to travel, making double figures only once, while the happy Frenchman dashed off four beautiful doubles, executing many masterly bank, draw, and massé shots with his usual nonchalance; game, 346 to 74. The young American champion was evidently nervous, for not until the ninth inning did he get to business with a brilliant 97, embracing all sorts of elaborate strokes. At the close of the tenth the score stood 364 to 177, Garnier having kept up his steam; and this he continued to do to the time of 57 and a magnificent 150 in his thirteenth and fourteenth innings. Daly played with pretty fair and rather bad luck, scoring only 82 in his next five innings, and the totals were, at the close of the fifteenth, 575 to 259. The applause was abundant and impartial, though the audience did not conceal their anxiety for Maurice to mend his fortunes, since Garnier was leading him more than C. Dion did in his last game. During the following five there was no skilful play on either side, Daly being kissed into the pocket twice, and Garnier seeming to be spoiled by prosperity; number of buttons up, 609 to 317. Nothing extraordinary occurred till the twenty-fourth, when Daly made a plump 100, and then held a caucus with the ivories in the left upper corner for 149 more, failing on an easy shot. This bouncing run was hailed with promiscuous delight, but for the sake of justice it must be recorded that one of his first strokes was a shade supernatural. Another neat 66 was put up in his twenty-fifth, Garnier meanwhile pursuing the even tenor of his less eventful way. At this point the marker called game—Garnier 766, Daly 607, and the assemblage went into the customary tantrums. Up to the end of the thirtieth Daly shot at random, and Albert crept ahead a little—game, 765 to 762. In the thirty-second and thirty-third, however, he got off his knees and took Titanic strides of 111 and 171, which tickled connoisseurs and made the greenhorns marvel. Daly's retaliation was only 42. The second great gulf was now fixed between them, and Garnier seemed to be coolly cuddled in Abraham's bosom. By the close of the thirty-fifth, with up-hill runs of 42 and 66, Maurice managed to steal a third of the way over this gulf, but, as in the case of Dives, all feared that he'd have to stay on the naughty side, for the score stood 1,066 to 854. In the next five the chasm grows wider, to wit: 1,350 to 900. Maurice could not apparently, save by a miracle, counteract such four-balled fanaticism; the balls broke badly, and he must do or die. Sympathy bound out for him from all quarters, but he did not break the spell. The forty-fifth brought Garnier up to 1,405, with Daly hopelessly behind at 930. The next gave Garnier 78 vivacious caroms, and Daly's effort was 111 units of solid heroism; and 188 more in the next inning, but all in vain, for Garnier made his last carom in the forty-eighth, leaving Daly astern at 1,124. Thus ended the best game in the four-ball championship series, and one in which the high average was made. This victory makes Garnier champion at both the French carom and the American four-ball game. Cyrille Dion has challenged him to play for the diamond cue again, but he qualifies his intention of resigning it into the hands of Mr. H. W. Collender, who will inaugurate another tournament to determine its possession. He says he has no ambition to hold this championship, since it interferes with his practice in the more skilful three-ball carom game.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The opening concert of the Thomas orchestral season will be given this evening at the new Music Hall, with an admirable programme, embracing some of the selections which have proved immensely popular in New York during the summer season, among them the two movements from Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, which will be new here. The tickets for single nights or for the season are now for sale at the box office of the hall. As this is Mr. Thomas' last orchestral season, musical people should improve the opportunity of hearing this great musical organization, and we have no doubt such will be the case, notwithstanding the stringency of the times. The programme for this evening is as follows:

Overture—"Consecration of the House"..... Beethoven
Andante cantabile from the so-called "Jupiter Symphony"..... Mozart
Recitative—"And God Said Let the Waters,"
Aria—"Rolling in Foaming Billows,"..... "Creation"..... Haydn
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Fantasie on Slavonic airs, for violin..... Vieuxtemps
Mr. Bernhard Listemann.
"Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2"..... Joseph Liszt
"Overture di Ballo"..... A. S. Sullivan
Ave Maria, after the "First Prelude" by Bach, for harp, violins, and orchestra..... Gounod
Waltz—"Vienna Tempo" (new)..... Strauss
Ballad—"Three Fishers"..... Hullah
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
Bachnalie—"Tannhauser" (manuscript)..... Wagner
"Huldigungs-Marsch"..... "

EVANSTON.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Marie Huse, daughter of the Rev. O. Huse, one of the oldest citizens of Evanston, and Dr. Frank Wilder, of Boston. The ceremony will take place at the Congregational Church to-morrow, at 1 p. m.

The Rev. Dr. James Baume, former pastor of the M. E. Church, and wife, are spending a few days with their friends. The Doctor favored his former parishioners with an eloquent discourse yesterday morning.

The new Ladies' College is receiving nearly 100 handsome walnut chamber-sets from South Bend, Ind., furniture manufactories. The contractors are pushing the work on the building with surprising rapidity.

The old Female College has been refitted within and without for a hotel, and has been renamed Lakeside Hall.

The Eclectic Reading Club will meet at the residence of Mr. Joseph M. Lyons this evening.

The South Evanston M. E. Church Sociable will be held next Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. George Bradley, on Ridge avenue.

The Ivy Literary Society of North Evanston will meet at the residence of Mrs. Valentine tomorrow evening.

The Methodist Church Sociable last week was a delightful affair. There was a handsome attendance and a good programme. Two solos were finely rendered by Mrs. McClure, of Deerfield; Miss Ivra Mattison and Miss Maggie Ferry, of Evanston, sang several very fine duets. Mr. Charles Ayres and Mr. Merwin, with their fine voices, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. Several distinguished visitors from abroad were present.

An Old Negro Astonished.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Not long ago a country store, in close proximity to the city, had one or two boxes of torpedoes, that are about the size of a wren's egg, left over from its holiday stock. In re-arranging the shelves one of the little boxes was opened and all its contents given away, except one single torpedo, which, resembling a "bird's egg" candy, as the colored folks call them, was left on the counter. A wise-looking old negro rode up to the store on a malicious-looking horse about 9 o'clock at night. He hitched his "critter," and came into the store to get a dram. While the clerk was pouring this out, old grizzly head, thinking that where even the smallest things are available opportunities should not be lost, slid his horny hand over that "bird's egg" candy and hauled it in. Then he made out like he was putting a chew of tobacco in his mouth. He rolled his apparent quid with his tongue back to his jaw teeth, and then he must have shut down upon it tight, for the explosion of yells, and shrieks, and howls, and sulphur smoke commingled that ensued was perfectly awful. The old negro tore out to his nag howling, and, under the impression that he had got "conjured," fled as fast as sorry bones could fly.

An Interesting Experiment.

An experiment is reported to have been tried before the Royal Geographical Society in England, by which the principle of the circulation of the waters of the sea was demonstrated. A trough with plate-glass sides, about 6 feet long and a foot deep, but not more than an inch wide, was filled with water. At one end a piece of ice was wedged in between the sides to represent the polar cold, while the tropic heat was represented at the other end by a bar of metal laid across the surface of the water, the projecting end of which was heated by a spirit lamp. Red coloring matter was then put in at the warm end, and blue at the cold end, so that the currents could be traced. The blue water, chilled by contact with the ice, immediately fell down to the bottom, crept slowly along, and gradually rose toward the surface of the equatorial end, after which it gradually returned along the surface to the starting point. The red water crept first along the surface of the polar end, then fell to the bottom just as the blue had done, and formed another stratum, creeping back again along the bottom and coming to the surface. Each color made a distinct circulation during the half-hour in which the audience viewed the experiment.

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This is a characteristic American novel, under the nom de plume of a favorite story-writer hitherto known by her brilliancy, wit, pathos, humor, and readableness of the shorter tales published under his own name. "Brave Hearts" is a daring plunge into a new field, combining the culture and civilization of New England and New York with the bold, pithy dialect of the Pacific slope and the wild, adventurous life of a mining community. The plot is full of stirring action from beginning to end.

The illustrations are by Darley, Stephens, Frank Beard, and Kendrick, and lend an additional charm to the story, which is a capital piece of character drawing.

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A GOOD MATCH; By AMELIA PERRIER, Author of "Miss Chesney." 1 vol., 12mo. Extra cloth, fancy stamped cover, $1.50.

"Racy and lively."—Athenæum. "Agreeably written."—Public Opinion. "As pleasant a readable a novel as we have seen this season."—Examiner.

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Scores of thousands of this delightful novel have been sold, and it is still in great demand. Everybody reads it.

The following NEW BOOKS are also now ready:

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING, Second Series. Uniform with "First Series." By HENRY WARD BEECHER. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.50.

This course consists of the eleven lectures delivered at Yale College during the winter of 1872. In this course Mr. Beecher considers the Social and Religious machinery of the church as related to preaching.

Of the first volume, the Boston Globe says: "The Yale Lectures on Preaching" can be read by everybody, layman or clergyman, with delight." And the New York Independent: "We know of no dozen treatises on the preacher's work which contain so much of sensible and valuable instruction as is compressed into this little volume."

A Pastor's Experiences.

WINNING SOULS. Sketches and Incidents during Forty Years of Pastoral Work. By Rev. S. S. HALLDAY. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.50.

The author of this volume for some time past has been, and now is, engaged as assistant in the pastoral labors of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's). These simple records of some among his earlier labors will possess a peculiar interest to all who love such work for their fellows.

In connection with the above, attention is called to an admirable and interesting little book:

OUR SEVEN CHURCHES. By THOMAS K. BEECHER. 16mo. Paper, 50 cents; extra cloth, $1; cloth gilt, $1.25.

"Mr. Beecher writes vigorously, warmly, well; and three hundred pages are devoted to six months' diary of every breadth of loving sympathy."—Boston Commonwealth.

"We commend it to the perusal of all Christians, sectarians, and others, who desire to have an intelligent understanding of the doctrines of some of the different religious denominations."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

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SILVER AND GOLD: An Account of the Mining and Metallurgical Industry of the United States, with Notices of the Mines and Metals. By R. W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Editor of "Engineering and Mining Journal, Author of "Mines of the West," "American Mines and Mining," "Mines, Mills, and Furnaces," etc., etc. 1 vol., 8vo. With plates. $3.50.

The energy and thoroughness with which Mr. Raymond has prosecuted his investigations, and the rare intelligence and intimate acquaintance with mining and metallurgy, manifested in his various published works, have been widely acknowledged, and his reputation will ensure an interest in this, his latest work.

Any of the books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent to any address post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an especial home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. S. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Gen. Platt, St. Louis; Mrs. Gen. Bell, Quincy, Ill.; J. Mctimaire, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, U. S. Senior, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES—Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

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Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

MISS SULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

Proposals will be received by the Board of Police until noon of Oct. 13, 1873, for four hundred tons, or as much as may be needed for the Fire Department for the next ensuing year, of the best quality of upland prairie hay, to be well pressed in bales, not to exceed four hundred pounds each in weight, to be free from chaff and sticks, well cured, not bleached by exposure to rains and dew. The hay will be inspected by an officer of the Fire Department, and all bales or car-loads not found in good order will be rejected, and any expense incurred by the Department in removing the same will be deducted from previous bills.

The payment will be made monthly, the hay to be delivered as required for the convenience of the Department. The Board reserve the right to reject each and all bids.

Parties desiring to furnish the same will inclose the proposals, with sufficient bonds, in sealed envel

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Flirtation."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Saratoga."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Maum Ure."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of John Thompson. "On Hand."

MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS FATAL to the noxious insects that infest the bed-room, the pantry, furs, clothes, garden, cellar, and conservatory.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 6, 1873.

The announcement that the "Old Catholic" Bishop, Reinkens, who has been recognized by the Emperor, will take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, foreshadows a step in the direction of the disestablishment of the Pope's spiritual rule over the Catholics of Germany.

The Apollo Hall Democracy, who were excluded from the New York State Democratic Convention, and threatened to contest their rights at the polls, have wheeled into line, and now announce their intention of supporting the regular ticket.

If it is true, as reported from London, that the crops have failed in Hungary, which is one of Europe's important granaries, American breadstuffs will be in even greater demand this year than has been anticipated, and the effects of the late panic will be the more speedily dissipated in this country.

The prevailing scourge at Shreveport and Memphis is dreaded at Little Rock, Ark., and Cairo, Ill., and precautionary measures have been taken to avert it. The people on the line of the river are probably praying for the cold weather which we are selfishly dreading in this part of the country.

Our Washington correspondent sketches this morning the personal career of Messrs. Jay Cooke and Henry Clews, the two ex-Government bankers, and gives a description of Mr. Jay Cooke's home and manner of living. He traces the recent panic further back than the failure of either of these gentlemen.

The Board of Supervisors of Macoupin County have finally decided to make no tax-levy for the payment of the interest on the Court-House bonds, the mandamus of the United States District Court to the contrary notwithstanding. A proposition is to be submitted at the November election to fund the present debt, which amounts to $2,000,000, at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in twenty years, at 6 per cent interest.

Senator Anthony, who is a member of Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has the subject of electoral reform under consideration, predicts that the Committee will not report in favor of electing the President by a direct popular vote, for the reason that such a proposition could not receive a two-thirds vote. It is expected that the Committee will meet in New York to-day.

At a mass-meeting of the Republicans in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, to ratify the action of the State Convention, it was resolved "to stand together as one man for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket." This is excellent Republican doctrine,—the doctrine that elected Mr. Hartranft Governor last fall, and which persistently re-elects Mr. Cameron to the United States Senate.

The retirement of the loan-certificates by the New York banks is necessary to their continued existence as financial institutions, but the process is putting a severe strain upon the mercantile community. These loan certificates are based upon mercantile paper, and in order to get the certificates retired, the merchants' notes must be paid. There are now about $20,000,000 of certificates out, and it is the declared intention of the banks to get them back on or before the 1st of November. This implies the payment of $20,000,000 by the New York merchants during the present month. The fact that the loan certificates have advanced in value so that there is now only ⅛ of 1 per cent discount upon them as compared with greenbacks, indicates that the merchants, as a class, are able to pay their maturing paper.

Affairs in France are rapidly assuming a significant attitude. The London *Observer* has a report that 350 members of the Assembly have pledged themselves to support a restoration of the monarchy. M. Thiers has acknowledged the imminence of a crisis by declining to leave Paris for the time being. He says that the Left must be on the ground to defend the Republic, and the fact that the Republican members of the Assembly are hastening to the Capital would indicate that they are prepared to contest the effort at restoration. They are fortunate in having M. Thiers for their leader, as the Monarchists are unfortunate in having alienated him from their cause. They could harass M. Thiers while he was President; M. Thiers can now harass them as a Member of the Assembly. It is also reported that M. Thiers has joined hands with the Imperialists to defeat the restoration.

The statement is made in our Washington dispatches that the purpose of ex-President Johnson's visit to Washington is not to watch his deposit of $60,000 in the suspended First National Bank, but to clear his skirts of the charge put upon him by Judge Holt of ignoring the recommendation for the commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence. The hanging of this lady is said to trouble all who had any connection with it. Our correspondent speaks of her as "the ghost that will not down." Mr. Johnson intends to collect testimony which will set him right. A member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is credited with the statement that he called upon President Johnson the morning after the execution, and asked about the recommendation for her pardon. Mr. Johnson then and there denied ever having seen or heard of the document.

The Sunday session of the Evangelical Alliance, which is a sort of Ecumenical Council of the orthodox Protestant churches, attracted an immense congregation in the New York Academy of Music. Hundreds of people were turned away, unable to gain admittance. The Dean of Canterbury made the opening prayer and conducted the exercises. He prayed that every wall of separation might be broken down that keeps those apart who ought to be united in one Church. This sentiment expresses the spirit of the Conference. The leading addresses of the day were made by the Rev. Nanayan Sheshedrai, of Bombay, the Rev. W. S. Stevenson, of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Cortin, of Geneva, who spoke in French. The Rev. Dr. Rigg, of London, said that the present assemblage is the most wonderful Evangelical Alliance that has ever been held.

We give this morning another letter on the condition of the Northern Pacific country, dated from Bismarck, the 28th ult. The land in Dakota is no better and no worse than the land anywhere on the Plains, but less valuable on account of the severity of the climate. The summer season is too short to raise anything less hardy than turnips and potatoes. The testimony of army officers on the Yellowstone expedition is, that the country west of the Missouri River is not fit for farming purposes. The stories concerning the mineral wealth along the line of the road are pronounced as very much exaggerated. *Per contra*, it is represented that the earnings of the road are increasing, though this is largely due to the Government shipments of supplies to posts on the Upper Missouri. It is claimed that, in case a certain wagon-road shall be made, the time between Chicago and Helena (Montana) can be shortened several days *via* Northern Pacific instead of Union Pacific.

We were satisfied that it only needed leadership to get together a relief fund for the Memphis and Shreveport people that would be worthy of Chicago. The Board of Trade took hold of the matter Saturday, and, in a short time, $2,500 was collected for Shreveport and $1,500 for Memphis. This was very good work for a few minutes at a time when currency is regarded as the most valuable thing going. There will probably be a correspondingly favorable report from the churches, whose attention has been directed to the matter by Bishop Whitehouse. But, if necessary, Chicago must go still further in the same direction. The country towns should likewise open their hearts and purses. The smallest donations help to swell the aggregate, and there is no doubt that the people sadly need the assistance they ask for. The accounts that are sent of the scourge are of a character to make the heart sick even at this distance. Money is a small matter if it will help those who have been visited by famine and pestilence.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, but strong, with plenty of cash buyers in attendance. Mess pork was quiet, but advanced 25@50c per brl, closing at $14.75@15.00 cash, and $13.50@13.62½ seller December. Lard was quiet and firm at 7⅝@¾c per lb cash, and 7⅝c seller December. Meats were nominally firm at 8⅛@¼c for short ribs, 8¼c for short clear, and 9@10½c for sweet picked hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 91@92c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 9c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat was in good demand, and 2c higher on cash, which closed at $1.08½, while options were ⅝c higher, closing at $1.06¼ seller the month, and $1.05¾ seller November. Corn was active, and ½c higher, closing at 38⅛c cash, and 40⅜c seller November. Oats were quiet and ⅛c higher, closing at 31⅝c cash, and 33¼c seller November. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, at 64c. Barley was quiet and 2@3c lower, closing at $1.27 for No. 2, and $1.01 for No. 3. Hogs were quiet and firm at a further slight advance, sales making at $4.25@4.75. The cattle and sheep markets ruled quiet and unchanged.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A day of rest can only have had the effect of strengthening the sense of security which prevailed during the last two working days of the week just closed. The intense and infectious distrust, real or imaginary, which is called "panic," and which ought more properly to be known as "scare," has lost its hold on the people. There is no longer any mania for locking up greenbacks in safety deposits, or hiding them in old coffee-pots. From this time on, the troubles that may beset commercial or financial institutions may be of a more substantial character than any that have been experienced outside of the prominent failures of the recent flurry, but they will be treated intelligently and reasonably by all concerned. The currency of the country cannot at any time be locked up for a stretch of two or three weeks without disarranging the affairs of all men doing a large commercial or manufacturing business. Solvent firms may be forced into temporary suspension, as in the case of Peake, Opdyke & Co., the New York dry goods house that had to ask an extension on Saturday, but business has returned to its normal condition, so that these suspensions can be dealt with as their resources warrant, and not forced to the wall to relieve distress in other quarters. It will be surprising if some additional suspensions are not announced in commercial business in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and the continued stringency in Pittsburgh is likely to occasion trouble among the large manufacturers of that city. The cause for general rejoicing at this time is that there is no abnormal condition in the money market, or unnatural hindrances in the exchange of commodities, to bring about new disasters. Those who are not threatened with suffering from the shock already sustained, will probably be able to go on smoothly. There are no indications of new breakers ahead.

There are additional announcements in regard to the plan of Jay Cooke's proposed settlement. Mr. Rollins is to be the Assignee, with almost plenary powers, only limited by a supervisory committee composed of Messrs. M. Fellon, late President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, William C. Houston, and D. Nebit, Jr., President of the Corn Exchange Bank, of Philadelphia. The reason given for not calling a meeting of creditors is that they are scattered through three different cities, though this does not seem to be an unusual state of things in large failures. There is a somewhat novel feature in the plan, which proposes, after the assets are figured up, to issue "negotiable certificates of deposit," *pro rata*, among the creditors. Mr. Cooke might further strengthen these, perhaps, by tacking a Northern Pacific bond to each one of them. It has been the purpose to send notice to each individual creditor for an assent to the proposition, but as some of them may be forgotten in the extended list, there is an invitation, *ex cathedra*, for all creditors to address the firm at New York, Philadelphia, or Washington. In view of the fact that it is optional with every individual creditor to proceed against Jay Cooke & Co. in bankruptcy, it is hardly probable that Mr. Cooke's patent bankrupt act will succeed. The only news of a panicky description is reported from New Orleans in the suspension of the New Orleans National Banking Association, which goes into liquidation, and that of the banking firm of Covoroch & Son, which was a consequence of it.

The local prospects are that the week will open with renewed activity. The reports from the country banks are favorable without exception, which will lighten the burdens that any of the Chicago banks may still feel. There is nothing now to impede the regular progress of trade, and Chicago is in a better condition to accommodate the country dealers than any rival point of shipment. The effect of this advantage will be to increase our business steadily.

CAULFIELD ON THE HESING-O'HARA COMBINATION.

The meeting of the Hesing-O'Hara Combination at Kingsbury Hall on Saturday night was, after all the fuss, a dismal failure. The attendance was large enough, but nothing remarkable, considering the time and money spent in drumming it up. The meeting was more remarkable for the absentees than for the number present. Among the 450,000 people of this city there was not a really prominent citizen who could be induced to preside. For the long-advertised assemblage of the "United Nationalities," it was found necessary, in order to have a President at all, to take "Buffalo" Miller. In the matter of orators the "people" were even more unfortunate. The only gentleman not personally interested in the proposed raid on the City and County Treasury, who was present to speak, was Mr. B. G. Caulfield, and he told them in the most pointed and direct terms that their attempt to unite all the foreign-born citizens of Chicago in political antagonism to the rest of the community was a blunder and an indecorum in which he would take no part. Having thus demolished the whole superstructure upon which the combination has been formed, he told the meeting that this was not a time to get up issues in reference to Sunday laws, saloon licenses, or regulations as to the amount, time, place, or day when men should drink. He insisted that respect for Sunday by the maintenance of public order and decency should be observed and maintained, and that it was useless to talk upon that point. The great question of the day was not Sunday drink, nor appointments to the police, but how to pay taxes, and how to carry the city through its financial embarrassments without inflicting loss and suffering upon those dependent upon wages for their daily subsistence. That was a matter in which every man was interested. Finally, he urged the "combination" to abandon its distinct organization, and to appoint a committee to consult with all the various bodies of citizens for harmonious action in the selection of a ticket composed of men of ability and integrity, competent to deal with the practical question of financial embarrassment, and to whose discretion all minor questions might be safely left. This speech, which was a plain, common-sense recital of obvious truth, was not relished by the managers. The cheers which had greeted Mr. Caulfield in the beginning, gradually died away. The meeting had not been called for any such purpose; it had been called to demonstrate the power of the "combination," and to scare the public. Yet, with amazing inconsistency, the meeting immediately adopted resolutions addressed to the very questions which Mr. Caulfield had suggested of paramount importance, declaring that they were in favor of the issue of greenbacks, city scrip, milk-tickets, and other shinplasters.

The rest of the proceedings of the meeting amounted to nothing. Mr. Caulfield had evidently given it a cold bath, and neither "Buffalo" Miller, nor Mr. Hesing himself, aided by the irrepressible Reynolds, could arouse enthusiasm among men who had been told they were acting stupidly, and who evidently believed the statement to be more than half true. Mr. Hesing closed with the desperate asseveration that he would vote the ticket if nobody else did.

The meeting was a failure. It was intended to display the strength of the Hesing-O'Hara combination to the "liberal-minded Americans." But the latter did not show themselves. In the list of over 100 names of the Campaign Committee, there is no mention of these liberal-minded Americans, with the exception of Messrs. Thomas Hoyne, Chauncey T. Bowen, W. F. Coolbaugh, Clinton Briggs, John C. Haines, and a few other gentlemen, who probably have not consented to such use of their names, and who, if they have not personal business requiring all their time and attention, certainly will agree that the time has not yet come for a Foreign Know-Nothing party, and will further agree that we want a City Government at this time elected upon some other issue than the narrow one of Sunday observance.

A WATER-HAUL.

The *Nation* fancies that it has found an inconsistency in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's treatment of the railroad question, and, by way of giving point to it, says that we advised "as a remedy for the existing evils the confiscation of a large part of the *capital* invested in the railroads." What we advised was the elimination of a large part of the *water* in the capital stock of the railroads. The extinction of the water seems to be going on at a rapid rate without the intervention of courts or juries. Nor is the process likely to be stopped by any "remedies addressed to the imagination."

The *Nation* says that we ridiculed what it formerly said on this subject. We certainly did, but perhaps we did not do so sufficiently. The *Nation* commenced by saying that if laws were passed *now* prohibiting the issue of any railroad stock except for money actually put into the roads, so that everybody would know where they stood, then it (the *Nation*) would cordially sustain such laws, and no injustice would be done to anybody. But to squeeze the water out of stocks already issued would be illegal, unconstitutional, and so forth. It evidently supposed that a corporation could issue as much watered stock as it chose, unless expressly prohibited by its charter from doing so. In other words, the *Nation* was ignorant of the law of private corporations, and was assuming to lecture other people on that subject. We showed by a few references to the decisions and text books that a corporation can do nothing which it is not expressly authorized to do—that it can take no powers by implication—that the validity of watered stock is to be ascertained in each case by examining the charter of the road which has issued it. We expressed the belief that very few charters could be found containing authority for the issue of stock not paid for, but we admitted that in any case where such mischievous authority had been granted, it was now too late to interfere.

The *Nation* then shifted its ground and said that it would be *immoral* to meddle with watered stock; that capitalists had been lured on to issue such stock to themselves, and in some cases had shoved it off upon widows and orphans; and that the people were estopped from objecting now, because they did not protest at the time. That is to say, the people having long ago made one law (still unrepealed) against the issue of counterfeit money, were bound to make another as soon as counterfeiters commenced their work; and, if they didn't pass the law a second time, counterfeiting was right, and opposition to it was simply nefarious!

Having thus advertised itself as a jurist and a moralist, it has now invited attention to itself as an economist. The first thing we discover is that it calls moonshine stock "capital," and says that those who advocate the elimination of the moonshine are really seeking to "confiscate a large part of the *capital* of the railroads." It is hardly necessary to waste words upon this sorry definition of capital. Any dictionary will tell that capital and moonshine are the opposites of each other in an economical sense. But enough. We have never advocated or countenanced the confiscation of one dollar or one dime's worth of the property of any railroad or person. Nor have we ever advocated or countenanced the election of any Judge who should be pledged directly or indirectly to decide against railroads. Nor have we ever joined in any war against "vested rights," so-called. But, whether we have been inconsistent or not, we have shown, perhaps, that the *Nation* is not the most competent judge to decide upon the case.

WASHBURN—CARPENTER.

The speech of Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, delivered at Fond du Lac on the 3d inst., is principally remarkable for the fact that it avoids the old, dead issues of slavery and the rebellion, which form the main staple of the prevailing Republican harangues, and deals with the practical issues of the day, such as the financial troubles, the California upheaval, railroad questions, transportation, the tariff, Credit Mobilier, salary-grabs, and the prevailing corruptions inside the Republican party. The straight-forward way in which the Governor deals with these issues is very refreshing when compared with the diatribes of Morton and Noyes in the Ohio campaign; and especially where he deals with the back-pay question. This portion of his speech is mainly devoted to Senator Carpenter, and must afford that gentleman a sensation very similar to the feelings he would have under the operation of a galvanic battery. Mr. Carpenter had intended that his speech should not only be an unanswerable argument in favor of the regularity and propriety of the salary-grab, but that it should set him right among his constituents in Wisconsin, and repair the breaches in his popularity which that transaction has made. To do this the more thoroughly and effectively, he had alleged that, in 1866, the delegation in Congress from Wisconsin, C. C. Washburn, I. C. Sloan, Philetus Sawyer, and Walter D. McIndoe, received back-pay, although Gov. Washburn was the only one who actually voted for it. Placing the two cases side by side, the inference was clear that, if Gov. Washburn was not censurable in taking back-pay then, Senator Carpenter was not censurable now. Having put the case in this rosy light and shifted a share of the responsibility upon Gov. Washburn's shoulders, Senator Carpenter rested content. As the Washburn men in State politics did not choose to accuse Gov. Washburn of larceny, for taking back-pay, of course he (Carpenter) was not indictable by that kind of a jury, as he had only done what Washburn had done. The Senator had an excellent *prima facie* case as between the two.

Unfortunately, however, he has all the work to do over again. The parallel which he has sought to draw has broken in two in the middle. The Governor shows that he could not have voted for back-pay in 1866, or received it, because he was not a member of Congress at that time. Under such circumstances as these, it becomes interesting to know whether Senator Carpenter intentionally falsified or not. If he made a mistake, it was certainly an egregious one, which he should hasten to correct for the credit of his own memory and general political information about affairs in his own State, and it should teach him a lesson, that when, hereafter, he makes a statement of such importance as this, he should verify it from the record, if his memory is treacherous, and not run the double risk of impeaching his own intelligence and credibility, and of doing a serious injustice to others. If it was not an error, then he is guilty of deliberately misrepresenting Gov. Washburn in order to shield himself. Upon whichever horn of the dilemma he is impaled, there is a very urgent necessity that he should retract his statement regarding Gov. Washburn at once.

CREDIT MOBILIER IN ILLINOIS.

Judge Tipton, of the McLean Circuit Court, granted a temporary injunction last summer, at the suit of a stockholder, restraining the officers of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad from leasing their road to the Pennsylvania Company. The case was argued last Wednesday on a demurrer put in by the Directors of the road, and the demurrer was overruled. The case comes up on its merits on the 9th inst., but it has already proceeded far enough to reveal the grounds of complaint on which the complainants, now including several of the townships whose subscriptions secured the building of the road, have asked the intervention of the Courts. The case, as stated in the complaint, presents another of the numerous imitations in this country of the Credit Mobilier system of building railroads. The case is published at length in the Bloomington *Pantagraph*.

In 1869, Messrs. Melvin, Warner, Fuller, and others, Directors of the chartered Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, having secured sufficient municipal subscriptions to begin the work of construction, entered into a contract, on the part of the Company, with a Pennsylvania corporation known as the Morgan Improvement Company, for the building of the road, on the following terms: $6,060 a mile were to be paid in county and town bonds for grading, bridging, and tieing the entire length of the road, about 110 miles; and $2,000,000 of the Railroad Company's first-mortgage bonds were to be paid to iron and equip the line, and provide it with stations, switches, water-tanks, etc. This would be at the rate of $2,660,000 for the whole work, while a subsequent estimate of the cost of the road, which runs through a level country, placed it at $1,600,000. The Morgan Improvement Company had no sooner secured its contract than it sub-let the work of grading, ironing, tieing, and surfacing to John Warner, one of the Directors of the road, who had been instrumental in securing the original contract. The bridging of the road was also sub-let to George B. Graham, who is charged with being a straw-man and really representing William Fuller, the Vice-President of the road, who had likewise been active in letting the contract to the Morgan Improvement Company. This is a repetition of the Union Pacific management, in which the Directors, acting for the Company, let all the profitable contracts to themselves through go-betweens. Melvin, Williams, Black, and others, are alleged to be stockholders in both the Gilman Road and the Morgan Improvement Company. It is also charged that these same gentlemen are members of the Barclay Coal Company, engaged in mining coal in Sangamon County, which has had the benefit of very favorable freight contracts at the expense of the *bona fide* owners of the road. During the construction of the road, the contractors sold their $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds for $1,600,000, and were charged on the books of the Company with the latter amount instead of the face of the bonds, as per contract, being an additional profit of $400,000. The Morgan Improvement Company also brought in a bill of extras, and received a credit on the books for these to the amount of $373,000. If the actual cost of construction was only $1,600,000, as has been estimated, the profits derived from these Credit Mobilier transactions must have been about $1,773,000. To help themselves out on this, the Directors issued $1,000,000 of new securities, called "Income Bonds," in violation of law, as their charter gave them no authority to increase the Company's indebtedness. They also issued to themselves a majority of the stock in order that they might control the management of the road. Having secured all the profits from contracts that were to be made, and having exhausted the resources of the Company, it was then proposed to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Company, on condition that this Company would pay the interest and principal of the bonds that had been issued in excess of the legal indebtedness, and pay in money the claim of $373,000, in which the Directors had a personal interest. This would leave the real builders of the road, the towns and counties that issued their bonds, out in the cold, and the construction ring would secure its enormous profits at their expense.

The remedy asked for by the complainants is that the road shall be released from the heavy indebtedness charged to have been fraudulently issued, and placed in the hands of the *bona fide* stockholders, consisting of the counties and towns that subscribed for the stock and paid for it with their bonds. If the facts shall be proved to be what is alleged in the complaint, we should not be surprised if some such radical relief would be afforded by the Court. We have already pointed out, on several occasions, that the law expressly limits corporations to the privileges defined in their charters, and that they have no right to go outside of the domain thus described. We have also expressed the opinion that, under this principle of law, the Directors and stockholders of a railroad company have no right to lease their road, unless their charter grants them the privilege. The same prohibition would apply to an over-issue of stock or bonds. With regard to the Credit Mobilier plan, by which Directors of railroad companies make profitable contracts with themselves as individuals, Congress evidently believed that a Court of Equity would adjudge such contracts to be fraudulent, or it would not have authorized the suit which the Government has brought in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn. The same question appears to be involved in the case brought before Judge Tipton.

THE TAX-STEALING TRANSACTION.

The Springfield *Journal* is forever reminding the public that, some years ago, the then County Clerk of Cook County, by an omission to extend a certain tax on his books, lost to the State some $125,000 of revenue which ought to have been collected. The act of the Clerk was nowhere more strongly reprobated than in this city, and we have never heard anywhere an objection on the part of our citizens against being taxed to refund to the State that sum, lost without any knowledge or connivance on the part of the people. The same paper also reminds us that the State has paid to the city of Chicago $2,950,000, in consideration of the release on the revenues of the canal, for which act the people of this city have been extremely grateful. It is true, the city expended nearly a million of dollars more on the canal than it got back from the State, but, for what the State did refund, Chicago will always be truly grateful. But there are at this time railroad aid bonds outstanding, issued by certain towns and counties (a minority of the people of the State) amounting to over $13,000,000. These bear an average interest of 9 per cent, and the annual interest reaches nearly $1,200,000. Some of these towns and counties have broken down in the payment of their interest, and others are about to follow. The bondholders and their agents have therefore devised a scheme by which the assessed value of taxable property in this State shall be nearly three times that of 1868; in this county it is proposed to make it nearly five times as great. Under the infamous law of 1869, all State taxes collected on the *increase* in the assessment over that of 1868 shall be applied in those towns, counties, etc., owing such bonds to the payment of interest and principal of those railroad bonds. The enormous assessment for 1873 will produce enough revenue upon the increase to pay all the interest on those bonds, and leave a large surplus. The deficiency thus created in the State revenue is to be made good by collecting a million or so extra tax from the counties not saddled with railroad aid debts. Sangamon County and the City of Springfield have to pay an annual tax on their railroad bonds of about $40,000. No tax is to be levied there in 1873 to pay that tax; it is to be taken out of the State revenue, and other places, like Chicago, Waukegan, Woodstock, and Galena are to supply the deficiency. Because Cook County objects to this proceeding we are reminded of the State's great "charity" in our distress. On this question of charity it should be remembered that Chicago will pay from one-sixth to one-fifth of the whole charity anyway, as it will pay one-fifth or one-sixth of the three million State-House; as it does pay one-fifth or one-sixth of all the expense of the hospitals, asylums, colleges, schools, homes, and other institutions of the State, including that of the State printing. When, in addition to all this, Chicago is called upon to pay other people's railroad aid debts, amounting to many millions of dollars, she may thrust the reproach of charity back upon those who propose to rob her.

HECKER IN GERMANY.

We print elsewhere some extracts from a speech made at Mannheim recently by the Hon. Fred Hecker, in which he takes his farewell of his native land. It will be remembered that on the last Fourth of July, Mr. Hecker made a speech in which he contrasted Germany and the United States, and told the Germans several home truths, which were very unpalatable to the German authorities and the Government newspaper organs, and brought down upon him a tirade of abuse. It is partly in reference to this and partly for the sake of saying some last words to his countrymen, that he delivered his Mannheim speech. Hecker's reception in Germany by the people has been a continued ovation ever since he crossed the German boundaries. Thousands have greeted him at every railway station, and in every city where he has stopped he has been escorted through the streets like a conqueror. The once persecuted fugitive, driven from his Fatherland, returned in triumph as the citizen of another country, but still a German in thought and feeling, and free to labor for German freedom and German unity without fear of personal molestation. The burning words of this sturdy son of freedom must have made a deep impression upon the thousands who have listened to him, and will bear good fruit in the coming time. With all his impetuosity, and even with all his impracticability, no truer patriot lives, and his fearless pleading for liberty, and his bold announcement that the German union was not yet complete, because it was only a confederation of Princes and Governments and not a union for liberty, while they brought upon him monarchical abuse, must, nevertheless, have aroused the German people to a realizing sense of their situation. His Mannheim speech, with its bold utterances and glowing eloquence, and its rugged manliness, as well as its classical beauty and finish, will secure for him a warm welcome when he returns to his native country, which, as he expresses it, "became his entrance to freedom, and will soon become his entrance to everlasting rest."

Obituary.

Those who admired the brilliancy and wit, the humor and pathos, of the New York *Saturday Press*, during the brief time of its existence under the auspices of Clapp, William Winter, George Arnold and others, will regret to learn that Ada Clare, who was also associated with this coterie, died at Nottingham, England, on the 18th ult., in her 36th year. She was well known in this country as a clever writer, both of prose and verse for the *Saturday Press*, the New York *Leader* and other papers. She was also an actress, and first became known to New York in the dramatic profession, about eighteen years ago, at Wallack's old theatre, where she made her debut as *Julia* in "The Hunchback." Later, she appeared at the Academy of Music as *Ophelia*, and, still later, was a member of Laura Keene's company at the Metropolitan Theatre. She never rose to any prominence, however, upon the stage, having, indeed, very little qualification for it, except a very handsome figure. In New York, and indeed throughout the country, she became well known as "the Queen of the Bohemians." She had a pretty figure and a good face, her complexion being a delicate commingling of red and white, her eyes blue, and her hair that of a perfect blonde.

The death of Mr. William Wheelwright has been announced by the cable dispatches. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1797. He built the first railroad, the first telegraph, the first gas and water-works, and the first iron pier in South America, over twenty years ago, and was also the founder of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the largest and most successful steamship line in the world, running from England to Lisbon, thence to Brazil and the River Plata, through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso, Callao and the Isthmus of Panama. During the last thirty years his name has been identified with every great public movement in the interests of progress in the South American States. His last great labor has been in the construction of the Great Central Argentine Railway, running from navigation in the Atlantic to the City of Cordova, in the heart of the South American Continent. He was also widely known by his munificent assistance to public charities and his liberality to the cause of science and religion in various parts of the world. Among his efforts in this direction was the translation of the Bible into Turkish, which was largely due to his instrumentality.

The cable, a few days ago, brought the news of the death of Robert Bigsby, an English author, comparatively unknown in this country. He has been, however, a very prolific writer, and has attained a very high distinction in England, thus reversing the old proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own "country." The deceased was born in Nottingham in 1806, and commenced writing at a very early age. His principal works are as follows: "A Collection of Epigrams" (1829); "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays" (1842); "Visions of the Times of Old" (1848); "Remarks on the Expediency of a National Order of Merit" (1855); "A Tribute to the Memory of Scanderbeg the Great" (1866); "Memoir of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, from the Capitulation of Malta in 1798" (1869). In 1860, a literary pension was granted him by the Government. He was also an honorary and corresponding member of several foreign literary societies, and Secretary of the English Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1864, the King of Portugal conferred upon the deceased the insignia of the Order of St. James of the Sword.

We have received from the Board of State Building Commissioners of Michigan a copy of their third annual report to the Governor, the main facts of which are that, since their last report, all the concrete foundations for the new Capitol at Lansing have been put in, that the footings and foundation walls to the earth-line are nearly completed in a satisfactory manner, and that the most of the cut-stone for the basement and first story has been prepared, and a portion of it will be set during the present season. The disbursements authorized by the Board during the fiscal year amount to $128,901.71.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The record of nominations (by counties) in Illinois, for the election, Nov. 4, shows the relative activity of parties to this date, viz:

	Farmers.	*Republicans.*	*Democrats.*
Nominated..........	52	42	25
Conventions called..	19	8	3
Will not nominate...	5	13	16

—The *Botschafter*, the German-Republican newspaper at Madison, Wis., hoists the People's State ticket, but says: "A regular party election this year is all out of the question. Both tickets will undergo a careful scrutiny, and the result cannot be foretold."

—The Cincinnati *Times* (Republican) says "there is not going to be so much voting in Ohio this year as there has been sometimes, but what there is, will be done a good deal more independently than usual."

—The old political hacks of both parties are just beginning to discern the signs of the times and find out that they do not control affairs absolutely.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The labor-reform movement still lives. It out-crops in all sections, whether protected or unprotected. Workmen are just beginning to discover that the object of class-legislation is to enhance the profits of capital, and diminish the rewards of frugality and industry.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The people are at work, new thoughts and new ideas are at work, and, if those who are coming to help regulate the affairs of a distracted country cannot do better than those who are now guiding and controlling the vast interests of the country, freedom of speech and a popular vote have been given to a sturdy Anglo-Saxon race for a fruitless purpose.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—Gov. Bagley has ordered a special election in this (Fifth) Congressional District, Nov. 4, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wilder D. Foster . . . . We venture the prediction that *party* will have little to do in the election of a Representative in Congress for this district at the coming election. The mass of the people of the district, now that they will have an opportunity to vote for *men* in choosing their Representative, will have something to say at the coming election. The film has left their eyes, and they view the situation of affairs in a much different light than in the Presidential contest of 1872.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Brave news comes from Iowa respecting the progress of the political campaign. The Anti-Monopoly Platform of the Republican Convention proves to have been exactly suited to the Patrons of Husbandry. When the Democrats held their convention, they also adopted an anti-monopoly platform, and called themselves Anti-Monopolists, probably in hope of securing the Granges. Most of the farmers, however, are with the Republicans, who, it is predicted, will carry the State by upwards of 50,000 majority. This will be a splendid showing, but the banner Republican Commonwealth of the nation will be able to eclipse it. Pennsylvania does not propose to yield her well-earned laurels to any State, if patriotic labor and vigilance can prevent it.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial.*

—The Anti-Monopoly movement is right—it is based on sound principles and must win. But it will not win while dilly-dallying with the old parties. The Whigs in the North, in 1854, could pass as strong anti-slavery resolutions as any Abolition meeting or Convention. But the true anti-slavery men knew their professions were hollow, because, as a party, they were still under bonds to the Whigs of the South. So the Republican party of the West can now pass anti-monopoly and a milk-and-water sort of anti-tariff resolutions; but your true Anti-Monopolist knows that the party as a whole is still in the clutches of the bank, tariff, and railroad monopolists of the East, and that no real reform can ever proceed from that party.—*Macomb (Ill.) Eagle.*

—It is not impossible that the movement now going on in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and California may culminate in a great national party. If the Farmers' Granges, the discontented politicians, and the great rank and file of spirits now chafing under the extortions of monopolies, the abuse of power, and the insolence of office, shall come together under honest leadership, and governed by reasonable and moderate councils, it is possible to form a party that shall sweep the nation like a broom. Reform is contagious, and when once the epidemic sets in, not all the arts of the politician nor the tricks of office-holders will be able to arrest or stay it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Not long ago an order came from the Navy Department in Washington to the Charlestown Navy-Yard to appoint an applicant to a certain place—superintendent of paints, perhaps; at any rate, an office which did not exist, and for the creation of which there was no earthly reason, except that somebody had demanded that the man should have a position under the Government. What is the use of remonstrating with the head of the department or his bureau officers from whom the command comes to give places to incompetents? There is rottenness in the whole system.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Most of the leading members of the present, or new Congress, were leaders in the last Credit Mobilier and back-pay concern. Dawes, Garfield, Logan, Ben Butler, and other leading salary-grabbers, will be there, leading a whole train of imbeciles, corruptionists, and mere partisans under lobby influence and pay, and ready for any passing job or intrigue which might present itself. The idea of such men doing anything to help the country out of the crisis is preposterous and absurd.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The first thing that Congress will be called upon to do when it assembles will be to parcel out its hundreds of members into so many investigation committees; and if it investigates every matter of a criminal or suspicious nature upon which the people demand and should be furnished complete official information, it will do nothing at the next session but investigate. No one need hope or fear that Mr. Grant will convene Congress in extra session. The Credit Mobilier exposure of the last session is nothing compared to the corruption that will be made to ooze out of every pore of the Administration, and its leaders and favorites, at the next session,—saying nothing of the back-pay and kindred business that will have to be met and disposed of.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—It is just the time to propound this syllogism to Senator Sherman: If the election of any particular individual to the Presidency could create a crisis, and that one person was defeated, would not the successful candidate be chargeable for the result, if a crisis should occur during his administration? The country ought to be under the deepest obligations to the Ohio Senator for having said, what he is so capable of saying, on the financial troubles—nothing.—*St. Louis Times.*

As a good many faithful Administration newspapers hereaway profess to regard it only as a "Greeley lie" that there is, or has been, any intent to shoulder the District of Columbia's debt on the National Treasury, it may be well to quote this leading editorial paragraph from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, edited by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee in Pennsylvania, viz.:

> A strong hint is thrown out by the Washington *Chronicle*, that Congress will be called upon to bear a portion of the debt incurred in improving that city. Before this is done, the press of the country will insist that there shall be such a showing of affairs of the District as will establish confidence in the honesty of the outlays made. This done, and reasons may possibly be urged in behalf of Congressional aid. Should these be presented convincingly, well; but there is a feeling prevalent that the outlays made are extravagant, and not entirely honest.

—If Horace Greeley had been elected President, and the present revulsion had occurred, the Albany *Evening Journal* would have held him responsible, as it explicitly declared last year. And yet it holds Grant innocent.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

The Monopolists falsely allege that the Anti-Monopoly candidates are attacking Ottumwa banks. This is not so. The Anti-Monopolists, however, do attack the banking system, and attribute to it the source of the present financial trouble.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The culminating point in that "unbounded prosperity" with which the Republican party is afflicting the country has at last been reached, and now what seems to be most in demand is confidence. . . . . The press of the country is crying out, with almost one accord, give sympathy to the *unfortunates*,—have confidence! . . . . It makes one sick almost to nauseating to read the twattle in the daily papers, commenting on the situation. Of course the future is hopeful. The banks have adopted the "wise policy" of refusing to pay large drafts and preventing "unreasoning parties" drawing out their deposits to be locked up in *private* boxes. This is wisdom, say the subsidized daily newspapers; wisdom, echoes the unthinking victims of a money despotism. Whose money is it they refuse to pay out; is it their own or their depositors? Look at it, farmers and workingmen, and see how absolutely they are masters of the situation.—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

—In the hey-day of the Jay Cookes and Henry Clewses, the buchu-bankers flourished with a splendor far surpassing that of poor crazy Helmbold, and other quacks in the literal buchu line. . . . But there is a time for all things, says Solomon. So a time came for the charlatans of buchu financiering to meet, without possibility of evasion, the injunction that every tub shall stand on its own bottom. Of course, they could not perform the requirement, as they had no bottom to stand on. Consequently they fell to pieces. This is a welcome event, but it was wofully tardy in coming. It should have come before the Government got involved in disreputable relations with the magnates of buchudom. Indeed, it is a shame to the country that the buchu trade in finance and politics, as represented by the Oakes Ameses, the Jay Cookes, the Schuyler Colfaxes, should have been permitted to grow into such enormous proportions, and to cast over the whole people its ominous and chilling shadow.—*New Orleans Times.*

—Let us suppose the convertible currency system adopted by the Government. The workingman who has saved up $50 has no longer need of the savings-bank. He takes his $50 to some Government depository and exchanges them for a United States bond. There is no worry, then, about the solvency of the institution in which he has invested.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

WASHINGTON.

People Who Were Continuing the War.

Mr. Clews and Mr. Cooke at Home—Our Moses.

Points for an Increase-Pay Congress—The Convertible-Bond Currency.

Items on Minor Failures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1873.

"We are in no excitement," said Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury. "Is the thing still going on?"

The newspaper reporters who related this in senate remark were out for shame. In like manner said the President:

"I shan't take the Naval Fund away from Clews & Co. I think they made an honorable failure."

Let everything be sacrificed but the President's chums and the Secretary's equanimity. Such is the Court of King Carrot.

It is related here and in New York that it cost Henry Clews just $12,500 to get the Naval Fund in the first place, and that this sum was paid to one of the Dent brethren.

MR. HENRY CLEWS,

so dear to the Presidential heart, is of the medium size, with a reddish face of a Jewish expression, an extensive nose, very kindly blue eyes, and he is nearly bald. His manners and appearance are very much in his favor with people easily deceived, but too bland and considerate not to put men of the world on their guard. He voluntarily took up his residence in America, choosing expatriation for the flam and business-looseness of New York; for beneath that loving phiz is a cold and trading heart. His favorite speculation of late years has been to keep a fence, or receiving shop, for the bonds of carpet-baggers and scallawags, whose desperate straits often tempted them to dispose of the credit of the States they had ravished for little more than the price of the printers' materials. A banker like this is not entitled to hang three bulls over his place of business; nothing will do there as an appropriate sign but his own inviting frontispiece, with the underwriting: "The Republic's Foreign Banker."

JAY COOKE AT HOME.

Twelve miles north of Philadelphia, is the mansion of Nick Biddle, which he obtained by his marriage with Miss Craig, and remodaled by the aid of Thomas V. Walter, whom Biddle had selected to design Girard's College while President of that trust. It is a large old building, improved with a Greek portico, and in a wing was the library where Biddle wrote his attacks on Jackson and Van Buren, and his defense of his career. This place is called "Andalusia."

Nine miles back of Philadelphia, on the waters of Taconey Creek, is "Ogontz," the residence of Jay Cooke. It is a villa of the mixed eyesthis of the hills, pointed and set in blue mortar, with iron verandahs, Mansard towers and pavilions, and all the elegances afforded by modern resources and improvements. A flower-walk with beds and terraces, closed by a mock ruin, in which fireworks were set off on national holidays, is the vista from that side of the house where, in a great recess with painted walls, the conservatory is maintained. From the opposite verandah there is a view of grass-beds, sprinkled with pools and fountains, sloping down to the creek, which is made to descend in cascades; and here the mausoleum of the family—a beautiful edifice in marble—makes the headland to a cape of timber. The lands attached to this noble mansion reach about 200 acres in extent, and are covered to a great degree with natural woods, chiefly oak, chestnut, sycamore, and hickory. The hills in all that region are high, and the country strong and stony, like the native people, who belong to a hard type of Quakers and Welsh, Scotch, and old German aboriginals. About one mile from Ogontz is a small turnpike village called "New York Road Station," or Shoemaker Town, where Mr. Cooke had builded his church,—a quaint and attractive specimen of early English Gothic. From this village Mr. Cooke went daily to the city by train, Sundays excepted; and, if he ever remained at home, through indisposition or saliety, he communicated with his banking-house by telegraph. Two small black Vermont ponies were his own favorite roadsters. He was a good neighbor,—the best ever known in these parts,—and plain and cordial in his address. At home he lived a parental life, being a widower and fond of his grandchildren. He spent little upon himself, his own share of his residence; and it has been believed in that region for a good while past that he had presented Ogontz to his daughter, Mrs. Bonney. The portraits in his house most notable to see were Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Chase in oil and marble, E.W. Clark, Phil Sheridan, and his own father, Eleuthera Cooke, who had been re-interred in his family-fault. One of the last of his purchases was a small album of Moran's views on the Yellowstone, for which he gave $1,000. He had a large library, which he had no time to read; and, as the employer of many servants, he was kind to all, but not profligate in wages. His dwelling and grounds would have brought, one year ago, $2,000 an acre, although he probably spent that aggregate amount on the house alone. His expenses at his dwelling could not have been less than $1,000 a week as long as he entertained commensurate with his house and business. Near at hand, in a quiet cottage, lived his agent, Gen. Nettleton, of Sandusky, the active man at advertising and selling the bonds. Cooke had a private secretary and photographer, about fourteen servants at the villa, about 200 employes in his three banking-houses, and a vast pay-roll in his railroad and insurance companies. He is believed to have been worth $7,000,000 when at his highest.

HIS CHARACTER.

Life gave him little in return for so much work. He would not drink; he could not smoke; his private morals never were impugned by anybody, and were the example of his family. He loved the table, however, and had a boyish head and a healthy habit. To ladies he was courteous, but without any discovered intention to marry again. He nurtured no resentments, although he could get mad at moments, and had his times of pain without depression. His temperament was rather superficial and sanguine, and his greatest power was to keep up hard work under the pressure of good animal spirits. He was a clean man in speech and thought, and his religious nature was steady, reverent, and orthodox, although I never thought that he had any very deep spiritual nature. He did not possess an avaricious soul, although money was necessary to him at the rate he was living; and he lacked wholly the critical faculty, and that warm indignation to stamp upon a deviation of rectitude if it came under his eyes. Not a particle of the reformer existed in this Christian banker, although he once resented and protested against an effort which he saw to attitudinize and dominate the Protestant Episcopal Church. Individualism he never had, and no great appreciation of it in others. The times made him, and he belonged to the times. He might say, with that oft-repeated soliloquy:

> I have ventured,
> Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
> This many summers in a sea of glory,
> But far beyond my depth.

Mr. George B. Lincoln, of Brooklyn, says that when the National Life Insurance Company was introduced, he took, for a while, the New York office, and that the office-rent in that one city was $12,000 per annum, and the losses in the same office were $60,000 before they closed it.

THE PHILOSOPHY.

It is the way of the world to call a ruined man to account when it lost the opportunity and the heart to do so at the period of his prosperity. Jay Cooke never saw the Northern Pacific Railroad; but the Hon. Schuyler Colfax passed his word upon it, and took off his jacket to bull it through. Gen. Rosser and other men of apprehension wrote letters and dispatches to Mr. Cooke up to the last minute, congratulating him on the value of his land-grant. Jacob M. Howard and the other Howard, of Michigan, sang isothermal hosannas to the enterprise. A certain amount of reality must belong to the work when it has so rapidly been pushed forward; and the physical work has equaled, and, I think, shown even more economy and expedition than the Union Pacific enterprise. If there be any good in that country, then, at least, is a road opening up much of it. Our compensation must be in the information it has bought us about an unexplored part of the continent, and in the period it has put to a career of real-estate speculation, which was the policy of the Republican party. The chief lobbyist of this enterprise was a person insignificant and pert enough in himself, but, nevertheless, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, one William E. Chandler, the son of a livery-stable man at Concord, N. H. He gets the Secretaryship aforesaid because of his notoriety in the lobby. To look at, he is a human bubbin,—a straggling border of yellow side-hairs, eked out with an eye-glass on the nose, and fussy as a jimson-weed in a high wind. This Tapperit headed the conscienceless forces which passed through a corrupted Congress both the National Life and the North Pacific charters. Wholly irresponsible, he has been the means of entrapping Jay Cooke into the above fatal jobs; and the first public service I ever did at the Capital was to give warning about him. The lobby in this city must be tamed down, and a special shower-bath and cell put up in the Capital for the hangers-on who follow the business. Until that is done, foolish rich men like Jay Cooke will be ruined by boys like Chandler, and weak Congressmen tempted into dishonesty.

WHAT BEGAN THE PANIC.

It will not be correct, either, to say that the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. solely, or in the first place, brought on the panic. The proportions of the house made the loudest report when it fell, but the first break was made by the Brooklyn Trust Company, and the New York, Midland & Great Western Railroad. It began, indeed, with the repudiation of interest by Ben Halliday, and several other American railroads, with the well-known depleted condition every Southern State, and with Credit Mobilier. Talk of confidence amongst common people, when Colfax, Henry Wilson, Dawes, Patterson, Conkling, Brooks, etc., are seen to have been the recipients of Union and Central Pacific Railroad favors or fees! Talk of confidence when the President's whole magisterial career has been that of a man more indignant at his partisans for their virtues than for their crimes! Confidence, forsooth, when Bingham is sent to Japan and Newman to Polynesia, and when the secular press is put to its trumps to save the Methodist Book Concern from such defalcation as Carlton's! Confidence ceases when the farmer and mechanic is convinced that almost everybody to whom he delegates his money and suffrage is feathering that higher nest. And Back-Pay made the millions button their pockets. The failure of Jay Cooke was the failure of the Grant party's policy; for that party is not the Republican party, and will not be allowed to carry off its principles; Jay Cooke was a more potent name in the Union than Grant; he represented the wages which made so many laboring men vote the bankers' ticket last year. Grant represents nothing but a large number of presents, and a great deal of loose apprehension. In this country, security in any Presidential term begins at the top. Having elected a President, the people suspend vigilance, and trust to their Chief Magistrate. If he makes an example of every low fellow in his civil list, every defaulter, every bad example in morals, and raises to example every bold and prudent exemplar, the heads below him tremble. But the President whom the bond-selling world re-elected is deficient both in pride and example. We never had one who began with so little, and slid so far back. Possession increases the density of his ignorance, as a barnacle grows more stony by long-clinging. Until our people arouse and make this Shellfish feel by their displeasure,—he who conquered by attrition and was prolonged by insensibility,—there is no real political life in America. Le Roi s'amuse!

THE TWO FIRST PROPS GO.

The Brooklyn Trust Company showed that the city of Henry Ward Beecher and A. A. Low was only a blood portion of Tweed, Sweeney, and Weed's New York. The responsible man of the concern, Mills, died like a true financial infidel. He went in bathing at Coney Island with other lost reputations, and calmly walked out under the water and sank. No noise, no resistance, no cry for help, he revived in his resolution the worst period of France and Greece, suicide without speech. That City of Churches was committed to his bank. The news went over the ferry to the Financial Metropolis, where the Midland Railroad, like the Northern Pacific, was contending with Destiny. That road was nearly 300 miles long. Its receipts were only about $450,000, and its debt, stock, liabilities, etc., above $20,000,000. It was no wild-cat road, but a grand diagonal cut-off on the Vanderbilt system, with propositions in hand for far-western extensions. Down it went, and asked for a Receiver. The sense of suspicion was now at that point where—

> Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons,
> Which, at the first, are scarce found to distaste;
> But, with a little act upon the blood,
> Burn like the mines of sulphur.

So the panic in New York began, and, presto! Jay Cooke suspends,—that great Colossus of Grant, the Administration's main subscriber. The mine has burst.

WHAT IS THE RELIEF?

Let Congress meet, and let whoever presides be put to his trumps to organize it without regard to his chances for the Presidency,—if he has any based upon more than political promotion,—and then let personal accountability begin. From the President down let accountability be made. Conscience has made Congress cowardly; if the President had any he might also shrink. It is time for investigations to be put by, however. Personal character is nothing now. What is required is aggregate capacity.

A PLAN FOR A CURRENCY.

The same day THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE commended "a plan sketched by a banker of that city to secure elasticity of the currency," the New York *Herald*, which originated the money-article in America, said: "The grand fault of our finance is, that our currency is like iron—unelastic, and unadaptive to the wants of the country; and not all the tinkering of Congress has been able to change its character for the better."

The latter paper, in its money-article, which has a special and segregated character, goes on to suggest, like the Chicagoan Tribune, that there is no necessity for inflation; that our Government-bonds are the rock on which rests the credit of the Union; and that "these very bonds may be temporarily mobilized and absorbed into the circulating medium whenever the emergencies of trade require. In other words, when money is wanted, as is the case at the present moment, they might be exchanged at the Treasury for currency, which, passing into general use at the South and West, would perform its functions there during the busy season, and afterwards return to the financial centre. Meanwhile, the interest on these specific bonds may be suspended. Thus Government would save money. Before the summer-months, with their plethora of funds, come again, the banks, redepositing their redundant currency in the Treasury, could recall their bonds, to be held until the ensuing season, and so ad infinitum from year to year."

This is a statement of the proposition which presents it vividly. There is nothing new about it; but the issue arises, whether the mobilization of the bonds, so-called, would not add to the evils of speculation, particularly with Congress-ing to the Northern Pacific Railway being a National benefit.

But, the opportunity being offered New York to injure Philadelphia, regardless of the injurious consequences throughout the country, it was decided that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. must suspend, though the result has shown that New York has suffered more severely than elsewhere in taking the course of a dog in the manger.

C. E.

RAILWAY EMBARRASSMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To predict a speedy return to the general prosperity of one month ago would be to encourage hopes certain to be disappointed. Vast enterprises, based upon credit, were in progress. Doubtless some of them were visionary and ill-conceived, but the money to inaugurate them was forthcoming. The result was an influx of laborers beyond the normal capacity of the West to support. How they are to be maintained is now the perplexing problem forced upon us.

Europe, it is believed, wants our surplus grain, and will pay promptly for it. The crop is enormous in yield and remarkably good in quality. Amid sore depression we have the flattering reflection that the world looks to us for bread. *They* will come and buy plenty for themselves. Meantime, will our unemployed be allowed to starve?

The currency to move the grain will soon be here. Business will then revive. The farmer will receive his price, and the railways may be overtaxed to forward the produce. Still, the crisis will not be passed. At least, former prosperity will not be regained.

Thousands of men have migrated westward in the expectation of procuring constant employment. They have been engaged upon enterprises requiring enormous outlays of capital. This the East furnished lavishly, without which stage-coaches would still be stumbling over trackless wastes now converted into smiling homesteads. In this transformation scene, railroads have played the leading part.

The time when Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota had not a mile of railway is within the memory of many now living. There were no Granges then. Farmers who had to drive ox teams 100 miles or more to market had only one cry, which they piteously poured into the ears of capitalists: "For God's sake, give us a railroad." Yet their sons, the young men of to-day, would condemn the railways, had they the power. The necessary funds were advanced, and the wants supplied. An era of growth and prosperity unsurpassed in the world's history followed. The desire to wax suddenly rich became universal; and, as railroads were thought to be air-lines to prosperity, every village community strained after one. Into these channels money flowed freely until the ever-increasing demands and scanty returns exhausted the supplies. Suspension created embarrassments, and established the unprofitable condition of several lines. Some were very cheaply built, yet their net business would not pay interest on their little cost. Disappointed in the expectation that multiplicity of railways would reduce transportation to a mere nominal rate, the onslaught upon the corporations was begun. In a measure, it was justified, but not in the degree assumed. The error consisted in attacking the system as a whole, making no exception. Every reflecting man knows there are individual corporations that should have been exempted from the swindling category. It was absurd to place the Northern Pacific and the Lake Shore roads in the same class. Some distinction should have been made between the Michigan Central and half a dozen profitless Iowa lines. Perhaps the movement gathered in force too rapidly to become manageable, until from a mere handful it has become an avalanche, which, in its resistless, desolating course, bears down alike leafless trunks and thriving industries.

The ordeal will test our enterprises. In the face of the fact that the best railway corporations have utterly failed to negotiate their bonds in Europe, it is useless to talk about a recovery of their former enormous traffic, sweeping away the last vestige of the crisis. The most unprecedented earnings will not enable the Chicago railways to readily meet their liabilities. It may be that the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central undertook to furnish six double tracks before they were able; that the Northwestern brought the trade of five States into our lap before we were ready for it, and that the Rock Island, Burlington, and Alton roads have not secured us the Kansas business when they could better have distributed the funds in dividends. In any event, Illinois in general and Chicago in particular have reaped the advantages. These enterprises could not be called visionary. In their creation fabulous cash outlays were made and enormous indebtedness incurred. To operate them successfully, constant additions to the equipment and large renewals have to be made. The money to accomplish this has to be borrowed from the East. That supply cut off, no farther progress is possible. The alternative is to struggle along with limited resources and continue wearing the clothes.

The crushing effect, however, falls upon the weakest class. A large army of men, who, had money been plentiful, could have been retained, must be dismissed. It would avail them nothing to return to the East. The paralysis has equally affected manufactures in that section. Western railroads are the largest patrons of the Eastern locomotive, car, and iron works. The suspension of that demand has thrown thousands of skilled artisans out of employment. New rolling stock and extensive purchases of steel rails are somewhat distant probabilities, and the prospect of a revival of their trade is correspondingly remote.

The resumption of commercial interchange will not reinstate the unemployed. An influx of capital can alone afford relief. It is plentiful abroad, and is seeking good investments. There the best railway bonds yield only 3 or 4 per cent, while American securities averge 7 and 8 per cent. But faith in our securities has been lost, and the full tide of prosperity will not return to us until this confidence has been restored. To this achievement the panic will partially contribute by the utter extinguishment of all moonshine enterprises. The rest remains with the people. They have the power to hasten its consummation. The conservative capitalists of Europe are alarmed at our extreme menacings. They decline to assist in creating enterprises in the direction of which their voice is liable at any moment to be drowned in the roar of the misguided multitude. Let them once be assured that might shall not trample upon right, that our projects will be fairly treated and economically managed, and the capital we need to develop our resources and dispel every semblance of stagnation will flow in abundantly.

THE FIRE-ANNIVERSARY AND THE EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the panicky times are almost over, and things are returning to the even tenor of their way, would it not be well to call attention to the approaching anniversary of the fire, and to the Exposition now in progress? In other words, would it not be well to celebrate a little? And what could be more appropriate than to take these two important events together? Now, I have to suggest that next Thursday, the 9th of October, be kept as a general holiday, and that all business be suspended on that day. This would give business-men a chance to forget the troubles of the past few days, and enable everybody to visit the Exposition, as well as duly to celebrate the rebuilding of the city.

There are a great many persons who cannot go to the Exposition during the day, and the time is too short to enable them to get ready to attend in the evening. No more appropriate time for a holiday could be selected, and the time thus given employes for recreation would be doubly appreciated in this instance, and employers would certainly lose nothing by it. I trust you will urge this in your columns, and thereby produce renewed interest in the Exposition, and do good all around.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A Contrary Mule.

A farmer in Newberry, South Carolina, says the *Progressive Age*, has a mule so contrary that he can do nothing with it. Put him in harness, and it is hard to say which way he will travel. Put a saddle on him, and he appears to doze; but try to mount him, and he will all of a sudden kick every way, straight out, straddle-bug, with all four legs at once. As to eating, he will eat anything from his feed-trough up to a wooden saddle. The owner took a notion to have him shod, but he kicked out the blacksmith-shop and returned home. The owner tried to kill him some time back, so he tied his ears with a trace-chain and rode him for six consecutive days and nights as hard as he could under whip and spur. The fact is, he nearly killed himself in the effort, and had to be carried up-stairs to bed, and his firm belief was that the mule would die that night; but, to his astonishment, the next morning he found that the mule had kicked to death a Chester hog weighing 300 pounds, bit a piece out of his horse's shoulder, eat up saddle, blanket, and bridle, tore down the fence, and was splurging about, more devilish than ever, to find something else meaner to do.

FRIEDERICH HECKER.

His Farewell to Germany.

The following extracts from the farewell speech of Friederich Hecker we take from a correspondence of the Frankfurter *Zeitung*, of a late date. The occasion was a farewell banquet tendered him by his friends. Upward of 200 persons were present, among them many personal friends of Hecker from abroad. Hecker said:

"Soon again the ocean will lie between us, and I shall return from the rising to the setting sun, but to that setting which was to me the entrance to freedom, and will now soon become my entrance to everlasting rest; but the bond of friendship which unites us under the banner of freedom will remain, that freedom which wanders from world to world. Manheim! When I name this name my whole youth opens up before me, and I think of the time when here I attended the gymnasium, and received the first impressions of liberty, which I have cherished during the whole course of my life. When I heard of Cajus and Sempronius, when I read how the latter Roman, because he would not survive the destruction of freedom, thrust the dagger into his own heart, I vowed to myself with a solemn oath to become the tribune of my people, to fight for the welfare, the liberty, and the education of the people, and, by the Almighty God! I have kept my vow. If to-day I lay me down to my rest, I can only say that I have honestly labored, and that I am deserving of rest, and when I descend to the grave, the people may say: We have lost one of our best friends!

"The name of German is to-day much abused. Is he a German? This is the question with reference to myself, and I am denounced as one who has no country, and is a traitor to his fatherland. He has remained a German! Not in the sense in which many would like to have it; he has remained a German in the republican sense. Yes, I have remained a German. Is the branch which has been torn off from the German trunk, and been cast upon a foreign shore, therefore of another kind of wood, because it has been severed? Is the branch of the vine which has been torn from its present stock, therefore any the less a vine? No, no, and no again! But I want free soil, and thus I am, and thus I shall remain, free soil and a free country! It is said I am not German; and yet here, in German earth, rest those who are near and dear to me, spirit of my spirit, and flesh of my flesh, and here sleep the long sleep of death those who were my companions, and who shed their blood for the cause of freedom; and I am no German? I was a German, when, in a speech in St. Louis, I gloried in the greatness of the fatherland, and rejoiced over the victory of Sedan. But now, because I will not go bowed at an angle of forty-five degrees, now I am no German! I will not suffer any power upon earth to deprive me of self-judgment, for this is my inalienable right. My effort, however, has been, whenever I have had to honor Germanism—and I am no German! These are cheap words—without a country and an enemy to the empire! Why was I thrust out among strangers? Why was I driven out with the ax of the executioner? Because I dared to take a stand for the unity, but also for the liberty of the German people! When I saw that that gathering of talkers in Frankfort would neither make the country united nor free, I gave the parole of Hutten and grasped the sword, and then I went into exile, but with a better fate than Hutten. And thus I can say, may proclaim it aloud, must, in accordance with the oath of citizenship which I have sworn, the glorious republican star-spangled banner, confess it openly: I am democrat, I am republican, and I pity the gentlemen who cannot bear this.

"The democracy will triumph! We have had a feudal State. In it everything was inherited, registered, dictated, stylicised. What has become of it? It has fallen, and in its rear appendix fell also; the unlimited interest in property has taken the place of the limited interest. Then take trade and commerce. There is no longer a national life, a national balance. If to-day there is a crash in Berlin, there is also a crash in Calcutta. The new spirit, which in this life of trade goes through the world, cannot be apprehended. In its company is the treasurer, not as a person, or he might easily become a Judas, but as that power which in the form of the commune has its hand on the money-bags. This is a thing of great importance. This was understood by the English, and much earlier also by the Romans; true, the Romans had no Schleswig-Holstein city ordinance. This treasurer is the privilege of the budget. I recollect a contest with Itzenstein on a question of national debt. I was of the opinion that the greater the debt, the greater should be the power of the people's representatives; therefore I was in favor of national debts. Since then things have changed. The national debts of Europe amount to 28,800,000,000. In order to pay the interest of these, new debts are necessary. Then there is a tremendous sum of values, represented by bills of exchange, and this whole paper edifice rests upon two words, the credo and the credis. I believe him and he believes me. If now this faith shall once be shaken, and the interests can no longer be paid, then there is only one thing that can save—self-sacrificing and liberty-loving people. What this danger threatened us in America, we said: Levy upon us an income tax, to as great an amount as you please, but let us keep Union and liberty! *Credo* and *credis!* Union; I believe in thee, and then believest in me! And this thought saved the Union. But only a free people is capable of such a sacrifice, and he who should mark this, even though they do not go on pilgrimages to Salette, and are much to solid to have anything to do with priests, lilies, and praying sisters.

"But what is it that disturbs peace and liberty? What is the cause that the European Continent has not yet reached the development of republican England? What disturbs them? Is it the democrats, who demand a free press, the right of free unions and free gatherings, responsibility of the Ministry, and the privileges of the budget? Do Thiers and Gambetta disturb peace and liberty among the Gallions? No; the disturbers of the peace are the Jesuits with the white lilies. It is they that come creeping along, bearing in the one hand the sword, in the other the holy water; and not the democrats, but the legitimate sprinklers of holy water are destroying France. I will not be hoodwinked, but I have a warm heart for the laboring classes; and as I am opposed to the railroad monopolies, so I do not want true liberty, education, and morality to be put into the hands of ultra demagogues, who have never labored and who have no heart. These are the men who, when you ask them why they do not work, will laugh you in the face and say: 'Do you take me for so great a fool! I must have my oyster soup every day!' I am indignant that the laboring classes are thus infamously plundered. I must say this even though day after to-morrow you should read in the *Volksblatt* what sort of a fellow I am. That I care nothing for; I have a hide as thick as a crocodile's.

"I am no hypocrite, and therefore no friend of priesterraft. I, if anybody, have a right to call myself the friend of humanity, and the enemy of the priests. Soon the hour of parting will be here. I am 62 years old. I shall never again see my native country. But between us there is a spiritual bond, a bond to remind me of the land of my birth, of my youth, and where the years of my manhood were spent. We, across the ocean, are and will remain Germans, even though we be citizens of the great American fatherland, and we shall continue to impart to you the experiences we have made in the contest for liberty and human rights. In all of us, however, there lives a great thought, the democracy, and in this thought we are one all the world over; the democracy of the nations is a unit.

"And now farewell, dear friends, you who are gathered here; farewell, all of you who are not here; farewell, ye graves; farewell, ye citizens whom in spirit I embrace; farewell, thou Manheim, thou refuge of the liberal minded of South Germany and city of my nativity; I shall see thee no more, shall never more tread thy streets. Farewell, all farewell, forever!"

Wilkie Collins' Speech Before the Lotos Club, New York.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Many years ago—more years than I now like quite to reckon—I was visiting Sorrento, in the Bay of Naples, with my father, mother, and brothers, as a boy of 13. At that time of my life, as at this time of my life, I was an insatiable reader of that order of books for which heavy people have invented the name of light literature. [Laughter.] In due course of time I exhausted the modest resources of the library which we had brought to Naples, and found myself faced with the necessity of borrowing from the resources of our fellow-travelers, summer residents of Sorrento like ourselves. Among them was a certain countryman of yours, very tall, very lean, very silent, and very melancholy. In what circumstances the melancholy of this gentleman took its rise, I am not able to tell you. The ladies thought it was a disappointment in love. The men attributed it to a cause infinitely more serious than that,—I mean indigestion. Whether he suffered in heart or whether he suffered in stomach, I took, I remember, a boy's unreasonable fancy to him, passing over dozens of other people apparently far more acceptable than he was. I ventured to look up to the tall American (he was a long way to look up), and said, in a trembling voice, "Can you lend me a book to read?" He looked down to me (it was a long way to look down), and said, "I have got but two amusing books. One of them is the 'Sorrows of Werter,' and the other is the 'Sentimental Journey.' [Laughter.] You are heartily welcome to both these books. Take them home, and when you have read them bring them back and dine with me, and tell me what you think of them." I took them home and read them, and told him what I thought of them more freely than I would now. And last, not least, I had an excellent dinner, crowned with a cake, which was an epoch in my youthful existence, and which, I may say, lives gratefully and greasily in my memory to the present day. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I venture to tell you this for one reason. It marks my first experience of American kindness and American hospitality. In many different ways that early expression of your kindness and hospitality has mingled in my after life, now in England, now on the Continent, until it has culminated in this magnificent reception from the Lotos Club. I am not only gratified but touched by the manner in which you have greeted me, and the cordiality with which the remarks of your President have been received. I venture to say that I see in this reception something more than a recognition of my humble labors only. I think I see a recognition of English literature, liberal, spontaneous, and sincere, which, I think, is an honor to you as well as an honor to me. In the name of English literature, I beg gratefully to thank you. On my own behalf, I beg to assure you that I shall not soon forget the encouragement you have offered to me at the outset of my career in America. Permit me to remind you that I am now speaking the language of sincere gratitude, and that is essentially a language of very few words. [Applause.]

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Meeting of the Synod of Illinois.

From the Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.

The United Presbyterian Synod of Illinois convened in the First U. P. Church in this city on Friday, Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Synod opened with a sermon by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. J. A. Reynolds, text, Matthew vii: 28-29.

J. C. Elliott was elected Moderator of the Synod, W. T. Moffett Clerk, and C. H. Mitchell Assistant Clerk.

A communication was read from the Second Synod of the U. P. Church (Ohio) accepting the invitation to unite in the support and control of Monmouth College, on the condition that the Synod of Illinois shall confer with the medical profession through its representatives in medical societies (county, State, and national) on the practicability of excluding alcoholic liquors from the list of remedies; That this committee shall report to the Synod in like manner by like courts to confer with pharmaceutists, through their representatives in pharmaceutical associations, as to the practicability of abandoning the use of alcoholic liquors in the preparation of drugs and medicines.

That committees also be appointed to bring before the men of science and art the practicability of a scheme to exclude alcoholic liquors from the list of materials used for scientific and artistic purposes.

The Committee on Monmouth College recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That, considering the liberal endowments of Christless institutions by the enemies of the Church, Christians should be alarmed at the feeble support given to those established in the name of Christ.

Resolved, That irreparable loss to the U. P. Church, reproach among sister denominations, and derision among enemies of "no bulletins," and not being able to build, will be the result of failure.

Resolved, That although we appreciate the self-denial of many who have contributed to the college, yet, in view of the commune has its hand on the throat of eighteen months in raising contributions in small sums, we express the conviction that, unless persons of pecuniary strength repair to lift the burden, our college will be brought to its present jeopardy.

Resolved, That we express the hope that the President of the College, and the professors, and members of the Senate, pastors, and other friends, will, to secure large contributions, avail themselves of every opportunity to present the necessities of the college before persons of means, by personal solicitation, correspondence, or otherwise; also, that effort be made by all to secure the surrender of scrip and scholarships.

Resolved, That each pastor be requested to take up a collection on the day of prayer for colleges, to meet the deficit in the current expenses of the College.

Resolved, That the Rev. J. C. Elliott, the Rev. Edie, D. F. Phelps, and Draper Babcock, whose terms as members of the College Senate will expire on the 1st of next January, be re-elected, and that the Hon. A. C. Harding and R. W. McClaughry be elected to fill the vacancies occurring by the decease of the Rev. W. S. Bratton, and the resignation of the Rev. G. D. Henderson.

The Committee on College Secret Societies, J. T. Whitham and J. J. Smith, reported the following objections against secret organizations, and resolutions concerning them, which were adopted by the Synod:

1. They are unnecessary; 2. They are the means of much time being misspent at their meetings, etc.; 3. They are the cause of much money being wasted in the buying of badges, etc.; 4. They are thought to cover for any evil which the members may commit; 5. They are progressive, and tend to the more odious forms of secrecy, as in the case of Odd-Fellowship; 6. They are a hindrance to the usefulness of students, as they curb their free expression of sentiments; 7. They are entangling; they entangle the good with the bad, and corrupt the former; 8. They are contended to be Gospel; 9. They breed and foster discord among the students.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Faculty of Monmouth College be encouraged in their opposition to Greek Fraternities.

That the friends of the college may be assured that these societies will be opposed till the evil is blotted out of the college.

That no Presbytery recommend any young man to the Board of Education, for aid in his study for the ministry, who is connected with a Greek society.

The Synod held daily sessions till Tuesday evening, when it adjourned to meet next year at Smithville, Ill., on the first Tuesday of September.

A WHOLESALE FORGER.

How Jonathan Hay Flourished at Freeport, His Sudden Departure, and the Developments that Have Followed.

From the Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin, Oct. 2.

For about five years Jonathan Hay was a leading, and,we might say, one of the largest, dealers in musical instruments and sewing machines in the West, with his headquarters at Freeport.

He purchased directly from the manufacturers, and established agencies all over this part of the State, and in many localities in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and soon, with his army of sub-agents, did an immense business, sales amounting in one month, about one year ago, to $10,000, as reported. He had come to become a first-class dealer, and one of the largest and, apparently, most responsible in the West. Manufacturers of different instruments wrote him and entreatingly requested that he take their ware, and he should have the most favorable terms. They were desirous that the sale of instruments should be pushed with energy and ability; and for the two years just past he enjoyed an immense trade, his sales being unprecedented. Jonathan Hay was fast becoming a millionaire, everybody ready to sell him goods, his obligations honored at sight, and greenbacks in his hands were apparently but a bagatelle.

On Monday, the 15th of last month, he informed Messrs. Acres, Wolfe and others that he was going to Iowa to settle with some of his agents there and make some collections; so at noon he leisurely walked down to the Western Union Railroad and took the 1 o'clock train for Savanna, and from there to Iowa. Nothing was heard from him until Wednesday, the 24th ult., when a daughter of his, who had been in Chicago taking music lessons, came home and informed Mrs. Hay that she had received a letter from her father, saying that he was never coming back, and requesting her to go to Freeport and convey the sad intelligence to her mother. After Mrs. H. received the news she at once proceeded to sell the goods in the store, which she did in a few hours, selling them at any price, and principally at less than half wholesale rates. She then informed their creditors and the the banks that her faithful husband had proven unfaithful, and fled to parts unknown. She also delivered to them a book containing a list of notes which he had sold and hypothecated with different banks and capitalists in the city. The Hay bubble exploded, and, upon investigation, it was discovered that a large share of those notes were forgeries, or, at least, so claimed by the parties represented. In said list the forged notes are marked, and so far as parties have been seen, their statements have agreed with the explanatory statements in the book, over Mr. Hay's own signature. Why that book was delivered by Mrs. Hay, is a mystery. The amount of his forgeries in dollars and cents is not so large for the amount of notes forged. The number of notes may reach 150, amounting to about $25,000. Many of these notes are forged against citizens residing within a few miles of Freeport; and some of them were sold or pledged by Mr. Hay, fourteen months ago, to our bankers and shrewd capitalists.

Jonathan is a fugitive from justice. For three years he studiously endeavored to earn a reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and promptness in meeting all his obligations. He succeeded by a series of forgeries that, for boldness and number, are without a precedent, either in ancient or modern times. His forgeries extend through a period of over three years. The number of notes forged during that time will approximate 500, and generally against good and prominent men of this and adjacent counties. Notes were forged and pledged for money, and, as they matured, were redeemed by new forgeries.

Whither Mr. Hay has gone is, of course, only a conjecture. The companion of his bosom may know; but she is reticent upon the subject. She is busily engaged in securing from the wreck all the property she can. That Jonathan had accomplices, no one will doubt. Who they were, time alone will reveal.

We regard it imprudent, at this time, to give the names of the forged notes, but will do so at the proper time. We might state here the amount of papers held by different persons here in this city; Mr. Wolfe, about $14,000; Messrs. Knowlton & Sons, about $8,000; First National Bank, $1,000; Dr. S. J. Best, about $800; and H. B. Amerling, about $3,000. The above are only a portion of the notes pledged by him. Manufacturers of pianos, organs, and sewing-machines also held large amounts as collaterals. His liabilities will approximate $50,000.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 5.

Schr C. J. Mixer, Oswego, coal.
Schr Mendota, Oswego, coal.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monticello, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Wauconda, Cleveland, coal.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Great West, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Vermont, Clay Bank, railroad ties.
Schr Warren, Almapee, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Schr A. Brody, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Knight Templar, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Cortez, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Willie Keller, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr Arcturus, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr R. J. Skinner, Manitwaker, lumber.
Schr P. B. Locke, Buffalo, coal.
Schr O. B. Parsons, Buffalo, coal.
Barge R. Corning, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Summer Canal, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Mary Nan, White River, lumber.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, coal.
Schr Hattie Wells, Oswego, coal.
Schr Mediator, Oswego, salt.
Barge Vanderbilt, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. J. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Wenekarnes, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Jessie Drummond, Goderich, salt.
Barge P. F. Gale, Erie, coal.
Schr S. G. Gray, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Milton, Black Creek, wood.
Schr Frontier City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Hamilton Pier, lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Two Fannies, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Phenix, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Passenger, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Cleveland, coal.
Brig Rosecrans, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand River, slats.
Schr Mary Collins, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Otter, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, slats.
Schr Tankee Blade, Sheboygan, coal.
Schr Jo Dresden,

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The most important feature in Western finances now, is the rate of New York exchange. The continuance of a heavy discount is, in the present instance, an evidence of doubt in regard to the stability of the New York banks. As far as we in Chicago are concerned, it need give us no uneasiness. In fact, the discount on New York exchange payable in New York Clearing-House certificates, which is weakening New York by draining the currency away from there, is at the same time strengthening Chicago by bringing the currency here. The panic has left business in a disorganized condition. The reorganization of banking will not be accomplished in all places at once; it must have some one place to begin, and that place is unquestionably Chicago, for the reason that we have got here what will command money when nothing else will, viz: breadstuffs. It is, therefore, rather to the advantage of Chicago that the New York banks have placed themselves in a condition that drives the currency away from there, and permits it to concentrate here. It looks now as though we should have more currency in Chicago before the close of next week than we know what to do with. It is thought by some that, as soon as we get a plethora of currency here, it will begin to flow back to the New York banks. This would certainly be the case if it were not for the existence of the

LOAN CERTIFICATES

in that city. But the fact that the New York banks are practically destitute of currency will operate to prevent anybody from depositing currency with them. They cannot look for any accumulation of currency from that source. Their only course is to secure a supply of currency out of their own means, by the collection of their bills receivable and the sale of their securities in the market for currency. The fact that they have retired $1,000,000 of their certificates shows some slight progress in that direction, but does not by any means prove that they will be able to retire over $20,000,000 more in the same way. The collection of their bills receivable, and the sale of their securities to an extent sufficient to retire the remaining certificates, will necessitate an immense contraction of loans, and possibly a decline of prices of stocks and securities. In short, New York only staved off the effects of the panic to some extent by the use of the loan-certificates; but these effects will, nevertheless, have to be experienced when the certificates are retired.

IN THE LOCAL MARKET

the condition of things continues steadily to improve. Deposits at the savings banks and the commercial banks are increasing, and the banks are getting stronger every day in the accumulation of currency. The country banks have nearly all ceased to order currency, and the country correspondents of some of our city banks are increasing their balances. There is no question but that there is a great deal more currency in the country now than there is any legitimate use for in the movement of the crops. The legitimate movement of currency to the country for that purpose had just begun to fall off, when the panic created a new demand for the purpose of hoarding. This great excess of currency in the country will begin to come back to the city just as soon as the country holders of it are convinced that there is plenty of currency in the Chicago banks.

The determination of the country banks and the country people, to hold on to the currency until they are sure we are not distressed for want of it, makes country collections slow yet, but there has been considerable improvement in this respect in the last few days.

Exchange was taken by the banks to-day of their regular customers at from 1 to 2 per cent discount for bills made against shipments of grain and cattle. In nearly all instances, these bills are forwarded to New York and sold for currency. There are no regular sales of bankers' exchange between banks yet, because exchange is really scarce. One bank shipped currency to New York to-day, with orders to buy certificates to pay New York debts. The important feature in this transaction is, that, notwithstanding the currency goes to New York, it does not go into the New York banks; their loan certificates keep it out, and will continue to do so even when the supply of currency in New York City, outside of the banks, is much larger than it is now.

The scarcity of New York exchange in this market also indicates that the Western banks have drawn all their balances out of the New York banks.

The supply of money in the open market in this city has increased largely since the middle of the week. The disposition of lenders, however, is to avoid mercantile paper, and to confine themselves to loans on undoubted collaterals like city railway stocks, gas company stocks, etc., etc. On this class of collaterals, considerable amounts have been loaned at 10 per cent per annum, and more money is offered at the same rates. On less desirable collaterals, higher rates are demanded, and some large loans have been made in the last few days at from 1 to 2 per cent per month. There is a manifest disposition on the part of local capitalists to invest in local stocks, and the inquiry for them is active.

The panic has been the means of precipitating a great

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

This decline had begun before the panic, in consequence of the demonetization of silver coin as a legal-tender in Germany, and also as a result of the vastly increased production of silver in this country. In the last three weeks, the decline in the gold price of silver coin in New York has been from 4 to 5 per cent. For instance: American silver coins that, a month ago, sold at a range of from 94 to 97 cents on the dollar, are now quoted at 90 to 95 cents. Mexican dollars, which are intended to be worth 106 in gold,—according to the old relative value of gold and silver,—are now worth only from 90 cents to $1.00 in gold. The average price of gold in greenbacks for the last week has been about 108. At this price greenbacks are worth 92½ cents in gold, consequently silver is now lower than greenbacks, and, as silver coin is a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $5, there is no question that a continuance of the present price of silver will bring silver coin into circulation again very soon. Silver bullion, however, is only a commodity, and, like all other commodities, has probably been depressed somewhat below its real value by the pressure for currency. But a great decline, as mentioned above, has been pending for a year past, and more than four months ago we indicated in this column of THE TRIBUNE the probability that before the close of this year silver would be circulating at par with greenbacks. One of the leading bullion dealers in New York wrote as follows to a correspondent in San Francisco on Sept. 1:

If it can be of any service to you, you can say to Mr. —— that I advised Mr. —— on Friday last to telegraph him to enter into no contract for silver. It was in receipt of information from the other side of a material decline, and, what was worse, of the strong probability that the Bank of France, as well as other institutions, public and private, may be obliged to decline to receive silver as collateral for gold. There is a great plethora of silver on the continent (Holland being choked with it to the detriment of trade), while there is a general tendency to get on to an exclusive gold basis. If this can be done by Germany and Holland, it would demonetize nearly $400,000,000 of silver. These Governments, however, must make this change slowly, or it will distress and annoy their people. Still, they mean to do it, and will do it. So that unless the demand from the East increases very much over the last few years, silver will rule low. We are buying fine silver bars now at 126¾ per ounce—an unprecedented rate, so far as my experience goes.

The foregoing only sustains our own views previously stated, and shows the probability that a circulation of silver coins will be forced upon us soon.

THE CRY FOR MORE CURRENCY.

Something over a week ago, we said that one of the results of the panic would be a popular demand for a new era of greenback inflation. This was foreseen in the popular ignorance of the causes of the panic. There is perhaps a majority of people, unable to see further into finances than their superficial aspects, who still believe that the cause was a scarcity of greenbacks to transact the legitimate business of the country, when the fact is that the panic was the result of a collapse of credit which had become unduly inflated as one of the results of our vicious system of legal-tender irredeemable paper money. It was in the fear that this demand for more inflation would induce the Administration to take some action that would place Congress in a position in which it would be compelled to move, in the direction of further inflation, or take some step toward specie resumption that we urged

THE REPEAL OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT,

thereby making greenbacks a legal-tender only in payment of debts contracted prior to such repeal. Those who are already howling for more greenbacks are, in many instances, large debtors, and want greenbacks depreciated in value in order to diminish the real amounts they will otherwise have to pay.

It is unquestionably true that the recent collapse of credit has rendered the payment of old debts more difficult, and whatever Congress does, its action should be made with some reference to the relief of debtors. By the issue of a large part of the so-called $44,000,000 reserve, and the implied promise to issue it all, by lending it to the New York banks, and through them to the stock speculators, the Administration seems disposed to meet the insane cry for more currency, and thus perpetuate the radical defect in our financial system that produced the present crisis. But before the recent panic there had been, for a month, a condition of things which demanded the repeal of the Legal-Tender act. The abundance of our crops, the great demand for breadstuffs in Europe, and the revolution in the iron trade, had produced a situation in which the specie of Europe began to flow to this country. This is the situation yet, and if the legal-tender character of greenbacks is abolished (except for old debts) this specie will remain with us. It will become a part of our circulating medium, and within a few months will largely increase its aggregate amount. It will perhaps be argued by some, that the abolition of the legal-tender character of greenbacks, as above, would largely depreciate their value. Well, if it does, it will only make the payment of old debts the easier. On the other hand, if it does not, the specie would circulate the more freely in connection with greenbacks, and the supply of money be more abundant. In either case it would have the very effects that the greenback inflationists desire to produce. The difference, however, in the two methods is, that the repeal proposed, is at the same time a step in the direction of specie payments and a sound basis of credit, while greenback inflation now, would be a step in a direction that would make the long-talked-of specie resumption almost impossible, and would eventually result in a ten-times greater smash than has just been experienced.

It is altogether probable that within the next three months this country will be committed to one of the two courses above indicated. Which shall it be? Shall it be in the direction that every sound and intelligent financier will indicate as the only basis of permanent prosperity, or shall it be—in obedience to the cry of the petty demagogues and the jackass amateur financiers—in the direction of another drunken inflation of confidence with the delusions of irredeemable paper money?

LOCAL RATES FOR BONDS.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112½	114½@115½
5-20s of '62	105½	107½@
5-20s of '64	107	109 @
5-20s of '65	108	110 @
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111@111½	113½@
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111@112	114½@
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112@112½	114½@
10-40s ex. int.	107	108½@
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107	109 @
U. S. currency 6s	108	110 @
Gold, full weight	108	110 @
Gold coupons	108	110 @
Gold exchange	....	110 @
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108½@
Chicago City 7s	....	99 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

REAL ESTATE.

Business has been much more active than the general unsettlement of financial affairs would lead one to expect. Real estate dealers report a number of instances where money has been taken out of banks during the last two weeks and invested in real estate for the sake of the *security*, which did not seem to be afforded by anything else. While the prices of all kinds of commodities have been depressed by the insane scramble for currency, the prices of real estate have remained unchanged. There seems little reason to doubt that one result of the panic will be to divert the investment of money from railroad stocks and railroad bonds to real estate. A vast amount of conservative capital has also been turned out of investment in Government bonds by the enormous purchases of bonds during the panic by the Treasury Department. This capital belongs to that conservative class who never did invest in anything but Government bonds and city real estate. But the supply of bonds in this country has been so much diminished by the Treasury purchases that it seems reasonable to expect a largely increased demand for real estate as soon as business is thoroughly re-organized.

ACRE PROPERTY SALES.

The Highland Park Building Company exchanged on last Friday 85 acres located in the south limits of Highland Park, for the Continental Hotel and furniture on the corner of State street and Eldridge court. The lot fronts 60 feet on State street and 100 on Eldridge court. The valuation put upon the respective properties was $85,000, which is $1,000 per acre for the land.

The same company sold 27 lots, located in Highland Park, principally in the new subdivision; consideration for all, $27,000.

The same company sold on last Thursday 14 lots in Highland Park; consideration, $16,000, which is an average of $15 per front foot.

Mason & Mills sold this week 4 acres in the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, on Humboldt Boulevard, near Palmer Place, for $3,300 per acre; transaction commenced and closed this week.

Larkin & Jenks sold 3¾ acres in Morgan Park, Washington Heights; consideration, $1,600 per acre.

SALE OF LOTS.

J. D. Harvey reports a good demand for cheap lots in various parts of the city, and especially in the vicinity of Central Park, where the prices range from $600 to $1,200. Mr. Harvey sold Lots 20 and 21, each 25x111 feet, fronting on Lake street, corner of West Forty-first street; consideration for each lot, $925.

The same party sold Lot 24, in Block 15, in the same locality; consideration, $1,250. Also a lot on Forty-second street, near Lake street; consideration, $650.

Abell & Hotchkiss sold 41 feet on Michigan avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; consideration, $4,100.

On sales made previous to the panic at South Englewood, the purchasers, in many instances, are paying cash in full, instead of claiming their time. Yesterday a number of persons paid several thousand dollars in this way.

A sale was made of eight lots, located in subdivision of Lot 1, in Block 2, of Hambleton, Weston & Davis' Subdivision of south ½ of southeast ¼ of the south ½ of Sec. 20, 40, 14; consideration, $6,500.

J. E. Burchell reports several sales of cheap lots in the University Subdivision, prices ranging from $400 to $500 per lot.

Also the sale of three lots in Ravinia; consideration for the three, $1,100. Also 400 feet in Ravinia, three blocks northeast of the depot; consideration, $2,000—¼ cash down.

Millard & Decker sold 100 feet on Central Park avenue, near Twenty-second street, in Lawndale; consideration, $3,500. The same parties refused $3,000 for 100 feet near the same locality.

B. F. Clarke & Co. sold 39½ lots in Washington Heights; consideration, $7,800.

BRICK-MAKING AND BUILDING.

O. L. Mann, manufacturer of brick, reports the season virtually over, which may have been hastened five or ten days by the panic. The usual time of closing is about the 15th of October. There has been no decline in prices, sales still ranging from $6.50 to $7 for common Chicago brick. The stock on hand is reported not large.

Several large sales were made last week for new jobs. With favorable weather it is believed that there will be considerable activity in building during the fall season.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.

Mr. A. N. Lancaster, who is the proprietor of about 700 acres located in the vicinity of South Chicago, reports a "new departure" on the part of one Mr. Edward F. Thomas and others who are selling other people's land. The lots are virtually given away, and the whole thing is said to be a swindle.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 4: City property, number of sales, 119; consideration, $391,306. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $22,900. South of city limits, number of sales, 22; consideration, $70,512. West of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration, $19,000.

Total sales, 152.

Total consideration, $503,718.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,048	5,162	4,822	6,775
Wheat, bu	76,860	124,360	132,474	101,019
Corn, bu	179,531	137,090	194,312	311,394
Oats, bu	28,170	66,060	22,149	46,517
Rye, bu	1,067	6,543	23,300	3,161
Barley, bu	16,270	55,390	19,730	153,410
Grass seed, lbs	23,206	37,985	12,877	42,937
Flax seed, lbs	89,560	323,950	63,000	151,000
Broom-corn, lbs	3,500	25,400	....	10,382
Cured meats, lbs	4,770	124,740	245,722	44,500
Beef, brls	....	....	265	147
Pork, brls	....	....	70	174
Lard, lbs	27,210	27,200	213,600	....
Tallow, lbs	22,770	23,650	137,550	22,200
Butter, lbs	81,728	89,880	42,950	13,700
Live hogs, No	1,811	9,168	1,038	8,274
Cattle, No	3,294	1,479	3,430	795
Sheep, No	880	275	....	960
Hides, lbs	43,050	124,371	18,000	104,530
Highwines, brls	157	16	18	472
Wool, lbs	173,773	45,076	24,680	146,203
Potatoes, bu	851	10,794	380	60
Lumber, m feet	3,342	10,577	2,747	1,775
Shingles, m	1,431	1,680	2,443	792
Lath, m	120	1,510	416	174
Salt, brls	....	....	3,015	1,425

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 369 bu wheat; 2,545 bu corn; 2,559 bu oats; 734 bu rye; 3,095 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 11,407 bu wheat; 10,060 bu corn; 24,340 bu oats; 5,071 bu rye; 16,249 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 187 cars wheat; 289 cars corn; 5,800 bu high mixed do, and 12,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 26 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 30 cars barley. Total (538 cars), 225,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Oct. 4, 1873.	Sept. 27, 1873.	Oct. 5, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	37,949	48,535	35,383
Wheat, bu	608,320	1,151,010	656,050
Corn, bu	958,017	1,088,680	959,015
Oats, bu	220,977	313,118	348,550
Rye, bu	15,534	34,485	39,828
Barley, bu	130,108	279,844	367,593
Live hogs, No	9,537	58,756	53,662
Cattle, No	5,262	13,833	14,100
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	36,008	35,037	30,529
Wheat, bu	806,169	605,387	599,318
Corn, bu	200,313	1,089,235	1,237,344
Oats, bu	469,051	261,694	253,714
Rye, bu	28,782	10,296	19,069
Barley, bu	124,911	151,592	457,445
Live hogs, No	25,810	31,527	47,207
Cattle, No	3,238	5,691	6,188

Is there any truth in the rumor that grain (corn) has recently been shipped out without the cancellation of the receipts, and some on receipts that had already been cancelled so indistinctly that the cancellation could not be sworn to? Possibly it is all a canard, but there is no harm in rising for information.

The general commercial situation exhibited further signs of improvement to-day. Indeed, we ought now to drop the term "improvement," for the body commercial is as well as it need be, and only resembles one who, after being thoroughly cured of paralysis, is afraid to move lest the cure should prove to be incomplete. Chicago now contains more money (currency) than at any previous moment in her history, not even excepting the point after the fire, at which the greatest accumulation of cash was experienced, as the combined result of charities and loans. This fact is felt in produce circles, and is appreciated to a moderate extent by our wholesale merchants, though the surplus cash has not yet worked round into their hands. There is now the only difficulty with those who were worthy of trust before the panic, and in a very little while that difficulty will have vanished, as the country is abundantly able to pay its debts to the city out of the proceeds of past sales of produce.

The business relations of Chicago with the East and West are now partially resumed. Several of our banks are loaning money on produce receipts as collaterals to aid in shipment to the seaboard, and a few of our commission merchants are transacting business just as they did three weeks ago, honoring the drafts of parties who ship grain in from the country to them for sale. The wheels of commerce are well greased, and there seems to be no reason now why they should not run just as smoothly as before they struck the broken rail, which brought the train to a standstill, but did not throw it from the track.

DRAFTS AGAINST COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A. M. Wright & Co., Chamber of Commerce, announce in our advertising columns this morning that they are now honoring drafts made upon them by country shippers of produce, in just the same way as they did before the panic began. Of course, it is necessary that the bill of lading should accompany the draft. As one of the first to resume business in the "good old way," after a temporary suspension, the prompt action of this firm will undoubtedly be highly appreciated.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very quiet to-day, but firm, most of them exhibiting a slight advance in prices. Saturday is usually a quiet day in cash trading, as it is difficult to ship the purchases before Monday, which involves the holding over during an extra twenty-four hours. There was, however, an extra reason for quietude to-day. The grain in store here mostly worked into strong hands after the panic set in, and is held for a further advance than has yet been experienced, while the falling off in receipts makes the volume of current offerings smaller than usual. Hence there was comparatively little on sale to-day, and a fair demand, which sustained firmness irrespective of advices from other points. Almost exactly the reverse was the case in options; there were more sellers and fewer buyers, no one wanting to buy on option to carry through the winter, while a great many anticipated lower prices as a sequel to the present active inquiry for cash grain. Hence options were relatively weak, as those who had the least money at command had the most wind, though even the windiest were not noisy in their demonstrations, as is often the case.

Steady improvement in the general features of the dry goods market is noticeable, the volume of sales now showing a satisfactory increase, while the currency remittances are made with greater promptitude, and are larger in amounts. Prices remain unchanged, and may be quoted steady and firm. The grocery trade exhibited a reasonable degree of activity, both on local and interior accounts, and a firm feeling was developed. Stocks are in good shape, both as regards size and assortment, and are held with confidence. Butter was moving more freely than on any previous day of the present week. Shippers are again in the market, and their purchases in addition to the amounts taken by local consumers, made a pretty large aggregate. The effect upon prices was to stiffen them, though there was no quotable advance in any grade. Choice sold at 25@28c, and common to good at 15@22c. Cheese met with more inquiry and was quoted firm. Bagging remains quiet and nominally unchanged. In the fish and dried fruit markets there were no important changes. Trade, though somewhat better than on the preceding days of the week, was slack, and values were not subjected to any appreciable variation. No change for the better was noticeable in the condition of the hay market. On the contrary, business was even more sluggish than formerly, and sales were reported at a concession from previous rates. The lake transportation companies have given notice that, from this date, no more hay will be received as freight. Hides were neglected and nominal. Paints, pig-iron, and tobacco remain unchanged. Oils were in good request at full prices.

Lumber remains quiet, though a fair number of orders were received at the yards, and trade is brightening up a little. Shingles on track are dull and lower; quotable at $3.37½. The receipts of cargo lumber were moderately large, but there was little or no demand, and prices are more or less nominal. The demand for metals, iron, nails, and manufactured work, is steadily improving. Orders are perhaps not quite so large as they were before the panic, but they are coming upwards with a fair degree of freedom, and under the circumstances trade is satisfactory. Prices for goods, in each department, are unchanged. There is nothing worthy of note in the wool, hop, or broom-corn market. Trade is exceedingly light, and prices are only nominal for all of these staples. There was a little more trading in timothy, but the offerings were large and market rather dull and weak. Flax sold at $1.80. There was no change in poultry or eggs; both were in liberal supply, but slow and easy. Game was plenty, and sold to a fair extent at lower prices. The inquiry for green fruits was principally from the local dealers, who were buying in a small way only. Prices were a trifle lower for nearly all native fruits, unless for some choice fresh varieties.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the advance noted yesterday, in sympathy with continued strength in New York. A total of 100 brls was reported sold at 91c per gallon, and the market closed at 91c bid, and 92c asked. The New York quotations of $1.05 would justify higher figures here, but very little currency has been sent to Chicago for wines, and the small demand for cash lots keeps down prices, though holders have all along been independent enough to refuse to take drafts in payment. Sale was made of 1,250 brls alcohol at 50c delivered in New York in bond.

Lake freights were active and firm at the advance gained yesterday, at 8c for corn and 9c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Carriers held off early for a further rise in rates, but could not obtain it, though shippers were willing to take hold to a liberal extent at Friday's quotations. Wheat was taken to Kingston at 15c, and corn on through rate to Boston at 29c, but the latter was afterwards held at 30c. A total of 24 charters was reported, which will take out 200,000 bu wheat, 370,000 bu corn, and 13,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet, but very firm. Mess pork was in good demand, and advanced 50c per brl on cash lots, and 25c per brl on options for winter delivery, in sympathy with the better feeling in hogs, which are now beginning to move forward freely and at better prices for sellers. Lard was dull, there being, however, a fair demand at prices below the views of holders. Meats were not wanted, except in small lots, but there was little offering, and hams have recovered from the recent weakness, while pork is still about $1.00 per brl lower than before the panic. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.75@15.00; do seller October, $14.50@15.00; do seller December, $13.50@13.62½; seller January, $13.50@13.75. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝@7¾c; summer do, 7½@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅞@8c; do seller February, 8@8⅛c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@10½c. Dry salted meats at 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8⅞c for short clear. English meats, 8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear, both boxed. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c, asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅝@6¾c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do shoulders, 4⅛@4⅜c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear; and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@8.75; extra mess do, $9.50@9.75; beef hams, $20.00@20.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6¼c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $15.00; 100 brls do at $14.50; 140 brls new do at $15.25; 250 tcs lard, seller December, at 7⅝c; 16,000 lbs summer-cured short ribs at 8c; 4,000 lbs sweet pickled hams at 11c; 3,000 lbs bacon hams on private terms; 4,000 lbs bellies at 8c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Oct. 2, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
End'g Oct. 2, '73	701	2,141	890	40,300	577,780
Same week, '72	479	1,518	95	209,000	146,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	252,597	215,038	85,770	41,806,800	168,792,056
Same time '71-72	107,942	179,678	58,106	24,811,680	106,770,852

Flour was more active, and a shade firmer. There was a fair demand from exporters, notwithstanding the fact that New York was reported dull on flour and easier on wheat, and buyers willingly took hold of all the offerings of spring extras at $5.37½@5.75, according to quality. The feeling was decidedly better among holders, and they anticipate a lively trade for the next two or three weeks. Rye flour was strong, and bran again advanced 25c per ton. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do and 100 brls (Lily of the West) at $6.00; 1,000 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do at $5.37½; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 150 brls superfines at $4.75; 166 brls do low at $3.85; 100 brls rye (Forest City) and 100 brls do (Lilly White) at $4.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 3,916 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.25 on track.

Wheat was moderately active on cash lots, which were 2c higher, under a very good demand; while options were generally slow, and averaged only ½c higher for deliveries this month and next, the relative weakness being partially due to discouraging reports from the East. Cash wheat would probably have sold at about the same prices as on Friday but for the fact that there were several orders on the floor on Canadian account, and one or two local operators, on seeing this, entered the market and bid up, apparently with no other object than to strengthen the market on general principles, as they had nothing to sell. The inquiry was chiefly from those who wanted to complete cargoes, and they followed the market up very unwillingly, as they saw the market discounted rather heavily for the future by the short sellers, who calculated on larger receipts and higher lake freights to influence prices in their favor before the time came for filling in. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.06½, advanced to $1.08¾, and closed firm at $1.08½. Seller the month was slow at $1.06@1.06¾, closing at the outside. Seller November opened at $1.05, advanced to $1.06, and closed at $1.05¾. Seller last half of October sold at $1.06@1.07½, and seller the year at $1.04½. No. 1 spring was quiet, closing firm at $1.11. No. 3 spring was in good request at $1.00, and rejected was quiet at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10½; 6,000 bu do at $1.10; 3,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10½; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08¾; 12,800 bu do at $1.08½; 7,000 bu do at $1.08⅜; 7,600 bu do at $1.08; 6,800 bu do at $1.07¾; 56,000 bu do at $1.07½; 2,400 bu do at $1.07¼; 40,800 bu do at $1.07; 1,600 bu do at $1.06¾; 5,600 bu do at $1.06½; 1,200 bu do at $1.06; 32,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 90c. Total, 192,600 bu.

Corn was active and irregular, but averaged about ½c higher than on Friday, the greatest strength being in cash lots, with but little demand for options, as New York was quoted dull, and the growing ease in the money market made the option buyers unwilling to pay the premium in force yesterday. Nevertheless, the margin did not shrink into such small dimensions as to leave no profit in carrying, and there was a very good inquiry for strictly fresh receipts to carry against options sold for next month's delivery. The shipping demand was less prominent than heretofore, buyers waiting till the property was offered, or they did not wish to force up prices, and the market was above the limits of some. But there was an abundance of money on the floor; some of it on New York account, though the principal supply came from New England points, many of them interior from the seaboard. The receipts of corn in this city are small, as compared with the volume before the panic, and our stock in store has decreased more than a million bushels during the past week, under extraordinarily active shipments. But the last named fact is a cause of Eastern weakness, the supply on the way there being so much more liberal than usual, while the free shipments of money to this city have left less than usual on the seaboard wherewith to handle the grain on its arrival there. Liverpool seems to be weakening slightly for a similar reason; though the easier feeling in either place can scarcely last with a prospect of much higher freights than are now ruling. No. 2 corn (regular) or seller the month opened at 37⅝c, and advanced to 38⅝c at the close; when strictly fresh receipts or high mixed brought 39½c. Seller November opened at 40c, and advanced to 40⅝c at the close. Rejected was strong but quiet at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 6,000 bu do at 39⅛c; 12,400 bu do at 39c; 20,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 68,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 13,600 bu do at 38⅜c; 64,000 bu do at 38½c; 15,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 21,200 bu do at 38⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 7,800 bu do at 38c; 2,400 bu rejected at 37⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 37c. Total, 251,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, but ½c per bu higher, there being a good demand, with very little offered. The receipts were small, and holders of the lots now in store evinced but little disposition to sell, as New York was quoted firmer, and there is a very good shipping margin; hence cash oats are considered to be worth holding. Cash lots opened at 31½c, and advanced to 32c, closing firm at 31⅞c. Seller November sold at 33@33⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 32c; 5,600 bu do at 31⅞c; 12,800 bu do at 31½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 28½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 34c on track. Total, 26,200 bu.

Rye was quiet but strong, advancing 1c per bu under a par demand, while the receipts have fallen off to 4 cars per day. Sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 64c. No. 1 was nominal at the same price, and rejected at 60c.

Barley was much less active, and declined 2@3c on the speculative grade in the absence of buyers for consumption, as the speculators held off for a decline when the consumptive demand is satisfied. No. 2 opened nominally at $1.30 for cash or seller the month, but first sales were at $1.28, and the market closed at $1.27; No. 3 closed at about $1.01. Seller November, No. 2, was quoted dull at $1.32. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu do No. 2 at $1.28; 1,600 bu do at $1.27½; 20,400 bu do at $1.27; 2,000 bu No. 3 at $1.03; 3,200 bu do at $1.02; 15,600 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00; 1,200 bu rejected at 77c; 1,600 bu do at 76c; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu at $1.13; 800 bu at $1.02, delivered. Total, 52,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade of this city to-day:

OCT. 4—London—Cargoes of corn off coast a shade cheaper—32s for American mixed. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California, 12s 7d@13s 4d. Corn, 32s.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF CORN.

The corn-crop of the West for 1873 will not exceed one-third to one-half the usual crop, and that of poor quality. The amount of old corn in hands of producers is small.

The demand for shipment is very large. Much is wanted for feeding and distilling. Producers are entitled to a part of the advanced price.

When corn in Liverpool is worth $1.04 in gold, and advancing every week, is there any reason why the farmer should send corn to Chicago, and sell it for 38@45c? Corn is worth to-day 60c in Chicago to ship to Liverpool.

Let holders of corn in Chicago know that, if they let their elevators be emptied of corn at the low prices now paid, they cannot fill them again this fall and winter. Let the West have some benefit from the failure of foreign crops.

PRODUCER.

BUSHNELL, Ill., Oct. 4, 1873.

THE PACKING SEASON.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, write as follows; full of faith and hope, with perhaps more of charity than appears on the surface. They evidently expect to have their full share of all the three *greases*:

The work of preparation for the commencement of a new season is actively going on, and before the 1st of November three new houses will be ready for work and another greatly improved; and as at least one of these will be among the very largest in the West, whilst the Stock Yards in East St. Louis will almost be a wonder in their capacity and adaptation to handling stock, St. Louis should become one of the very largest in the West; and were it not that Chicago had so long been regarded as the greatest Western point, we should begin seriously to put in our claim, as the *Western Porkopolis*; but as that claim will, by another year, not be contested even by Chicago or Cincinnati, we can afford to wait for another year, when the contesting cities will gracefully yield us a well-earned title, as among the pleasant "trophies" with which it will be our pride, as our pleasure, to greet the "National Pork-Packers' Association," on its assembling here in September, 1875.

LATEST.

The produce markets were quiet in the afternoon, and little better than nominal. Wheat closed at $1.05¾, and corn at 40⅝c, seller November. There was no trading in the other options. Provisions and lake freights were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

ALCOHOL—Was in improved demand and firmer; quotable at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof. There was an active demand for export, and sales were made of 1,250 brls at 50c in bond, delivered in New York.

BROOM CORN—There was no particular change. A few small orders were placed, but the market is generally quiet. We repeat quotations: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS—There was a little doing in beans, but the inquiry is light and confined chiefly to the retail trade. The new crop has scarcely commenced to move yet. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.45@1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. We again quote: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@18.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was more life in the butter trade and prices were firmer all around. Choice grades continue scarce, and stocks generally are light. We continue to quote: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this department. Orders were few and small, and prices underwent no material change. We quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Was removing a little more freely, and prices were sustained as follows: York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 6@9c.

COAL—Business at the leading yards was fairly active, and former prices were thoroughly sustained. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $8.75@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Stock is very scarce and firm. Manufactured work meets with little inquiry at present. Below are the prices: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $30.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The market is liberally supplied, but there is no demand for round lots. The retail trade are buying only to meet their daily wants. Prices ranged from 18@19c for fresh lots.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and steady, as follows: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—There was no change in the situation of this market. Trade, though rather quiet, was fully up to the expectations of the trade, and former prices were uniformly well sustained. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.85@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.75@5.85; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet, and prices were unchanged. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7¼@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a continued improvement in the demand, and the general market again presented a firm tone. Coffees are reported stronger at the East and holders here are more confident in consequence. Sugars, rice, syrups, and most other articles were being held at full prices. Following are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34½c; O. G. Java, 31½@32c; Java, No. 2, 30@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27½c; choice do, 25½@26½c; prime Rio, 26@26½c; good do, 25¼@25½c; common do, 24½@24½c; roasting do, 23½@24½c; Singapore Java, 28½@29c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@27c; do, prime, 26@26½c; Maracaibo, 26½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; common do, 8@8¾; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 6½@6⅝c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits are meeting with a moderate inquiry, prices ruling weak and in buyers' favor. Catawba grapes in cases brought $2.50. A few oranges are in the market, and bring $11.00 per box. We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, Common to choice $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl. Pears, 50@90c per box or basket. Peaches, 50@75c per basket; do, good to choice, per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 40@60c; Delaware do, $1.10@1.25 per basket. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.50; wild do, $10.00@10.50. Quinces, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Plums, $1.50@2.00.

HOPS—The general market remains quiet. Brewers were buying now and then, but only to meet current wants. The receipts were light. Good to choice new Western are quoted at 40@50c, and old do, at 20@40c. Sales were reported of 20 bales choice Wisconsin at 46c, cash.

HAY—In the hay market there was comparatively little doing, and prices continue weak and unsettled. Vessel agents have notified shippers that they will accept no further consignments, and sales to-day were confined to meeting local wants. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this market the changes are unimportant. Buyers are still holding off, and trading was slack. The following quotations are nominal: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 14@15c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Continued improvement in the demand is apparent, though the buyers are generally buying small quantities. Annexed are the rates current:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—We note no change in the general features of this market. Below are the nominal prices:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Our merchants report a steady increase in the volume of business, and at present the prospects of a good fall trade are encouraging. Collections are perhaps as easy as could be expected, dealers generally being disposed to do the best they can. Prices are steady at the given range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in fair request and steady at $4.75 rates, or $4.62½ net, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred hemp rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Remain unchanged in price. The demand for carbon, lard, linseed, and in fact nearly all descriptions was quite as active as could be expected and the market presented a firm tone. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 78@80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The offerings are meagre, but fully equal to the present requirements of the trade. Sales are made to the retail dealers of small quantities. There was more doing in car lots, and sales were made at 80@82c for Early Rose, delivered. Sweet potatoes were dull and about 50c lower. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@85c; Early Rose at 73@75c on track; yellow sweet, $2.75@3.00; Jerseys, $4.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were plentiful, and met with rather more inquiry, but prices were irregular, the supply being more than ample. Game sold readily, and generally at lower prices, the offerings being quite large. Annexed are the quotations: Old chickens, $3.25@3.75; spring do, $2.00@3.00; ducks, $3.00@3.25; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 11@12c; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50; quail, $2.50@2.75; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; snipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 12½@18c.

SEEDS—There was a little more trading in timothy seed, but the offerings were largely in excess of the demand, and prices weak and variable. Sales ranged from $2.10@2.55. Flax sold at $1.80, delivered. Other seeds were inactive. Sales include 10 bags prime timothy at $2.55; 175 bags and 1 car do at $2.50; 74 bags yard at $2.40; 131 bags at $2.37½; 18 bags at $2.25; 6 bags at $2.10; 6 bags inferior at $2.00; 2 cars flax at $1.80, delivered.

SALT—The demand is improving and the market rules firm. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—We quote prices steady and unchanged: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and steady at the subjoined prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was firm and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is inactive. Prices would perhaps be shaded a trifle for currency, but as there is nothing doing we can only call them nominal, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	26@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Oct. 4.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	200	210	459
Tuesday	497	651	91
Wednesday	1,262	2,885	281
Thursday	1,070	2,043	393
Friday	1,811	3,294	880
Saturday	1,000	4,500	250
Total	5,840	13,583	2,354
Same time last week	12,956	51,589	2,727
Week before last	21,705	64,564	4,874

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	475	5,543	....
Tuesday	224	4,194	....
Wednesday	744	3,804	....
Thursday	33	2,066	....
Friday	1,038	3,430	....
Total	2,514	19,137	....
Same time last week	4,550	32,310	698

Early in the week the situation of affairs in this department was about as unsatisfactory as it well could be. The lack of currency, and the difficulty of negotiating exchange, put an embargo upon trade, and, with the yards full of stale stock, for which there was no outlet except at ruinous prices, the "out-look" was gloomy enough. As the week wore away, however, the prospect brightened. Telegrams from the seaboard reporting a dearth of stock, and a consequent sharp upward movement of prices, taken in connection with the fact that the banks were in a position to offer increased accommodations, changed the complexion of affairs. Increased activity sprang up in all departments of the market, and a general appreciation in values was the result. The pens are now cleared of stock, and, at the close, there is apparent, among all classes of operators, a feeling of confidence. The only fear now entertained is that the relatively higher prices prevalent, and the generally improved tone of the market, will induce a too liberal supply, and that prices will again recede. The past week witnessed the opening of the beef-packing season, the purchases of that interest amounting to about 1,000 head. Should the weather prove favorable, operations will be continued during the ensuing week.

CATTLE—The greatly diminished receipts, resulting from the announcement telegraphed all over the country that until further notice no more cattle would be received at the Union Stock Yards, has enabled sellers to work off the large accumulations of the previous week, and since Thursday a steady improvement in the general features of the market was noticeable. Under an increased demand from local and outside buyers a firmer feeling was gradually developed, and before the close prices of the different grades had worked back to about where they were before the panic commenced. All the Eastern markets are now bare of stock, and if our receipts can be kept down to a reasonable point the coming week will no doubt prove an active and profitable one. The fresh receipts embrace a fair average class of stock, but, as the stale cattle were, with few exceptions, of low grade, the general average was exceedingly poor. The great bulk of offerings changed hands at prices ranging downward from $4.00. The best were taken at $5.50@6.00—the outside figure being paid in only one instance.

To-day the market was very quiet, and values underwent no further material change. During the opening hours only a limited amount of trading was done, but later buyers took hold with more freedom. The market closed firm at the range of prices given below:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.85@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.00

HOGS—During the first three days of the week the market was much depressed. The fresh receipts were meagre, but the pens were full of hogs that had been left over from last week, and, being hampered by the unsettled state of finances, trading was extremely slow, and the accumulations were worked off with great difficulty, even at the low range of $4.00@4.40. Subsequently there was decided improvement, both in the character of the demand and in prices, and prices have crept up a strong 25@30c per 100 lbs, or to $4.25@4.75, for common coarse heavy to extra light. The pens are now empty, and the market closes firm with fair prospects for the ensuing week. We quote closing prices at $4.25@4.45 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.40@4.75 for poor to extra light.

SHEEP—Owing to the scant supply, prices of this class of stock have advanced to a higher point than has been reached for a number of weeks, choice grades selling as high as $5.00@5.25. All are sold, and the market closes firm at $3.50@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.75@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The receipts numbered somewhere in the neighborhood of 12 or 15 cargoes, and, with the offerings left over, probably not far from 20 cargoes. The market was dull—almost lifeless. As usual on Saturdays, very few buyers were in attendance, and they evidently were not particular about making purchases; consequently prices were little better than nominal at the annexed range: Good to choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@13.00; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

are dull and little better than nominal. We quote Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $3.25@3.50; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS,

there was no particular change, either in prices or the amount of business transacted. A few orders are placed daily, and trade is brightening up a little. Shingles on track are dull and lower; $3.37½ is the price for A's, though now and then extra lots bring $3.50. Hardwood was in moderate request. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.50 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.62½ @ 3.75
Shingles on track	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—11 a. m.—Markets unchanged and firm. Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d; white, 12s 7d@12s 8d; club, 12s@13s 2d. Corn, 33s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; buyers offering lower prices.

LONDON, Oct. 4—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅝ per cent, or ⅜ per cent below the bank rates. Consuls for money, 92⅛@92¼; for account, 92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 95¾; do of '67, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 92; Erie, 43.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Rentes 58f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Evening—Cotton hardening. Middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 6,600 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,965; shipments, 1,444. There is a better feeling in the market, with a fair demand from packers. Operations are checked from a want of currency. Sales of good through Texas steers, at $2.30; ordinary do, $2.10@2.30; good through Texas cows, $1.70; common do, $1.00; good wintered Texas steers, $2.45.

HOGS—Dull and weak; sales on credit at $3.10@3.50.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Wool continues dull. Transactions small. Delaine and combing fleeces very scarce. Sales of Ohio extra and above at 50@52½c; Michigan, 48@50c; Western fleeces, 48c; combing and delaine fleeces, 57@60c; combing pulled, 50c; unwashed Western, Southern Texas, and Nevada, 27½@37½c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Refined oil quiet; quoted at 16c; November, 15½c; December, 15¾. Crude dull; sales reported at 95c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, with shipping grades in light supply; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.15@5.85; common to good extra, $6.50@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.00; Ohio extra, $6.55@8.00; St. Louis, $6.75@10.50. Rye flour steady. Corn-meal a shade firmer; Western, $3.20@3.65. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 371,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.33@1.35; No. 2 Chicago, $1.38@1.40; Northwestern spring, $1.40; winter red Western, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.65; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.44; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42@1.44; Rye quiet at 85@95c. Barley scarce and held firmly. Malt firm. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 40,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 62@64½c; sail do, 65@66c; high mixed and yellow Western, 66@66½c; choice mixed in store, 63½c. Oats firm and moderately active; receipts, 14,000 bu; old mixed Western in store, 51@52c; new do, afloat, 54@55c; white, 56@58½c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—More active but unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm, at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Very quiet; extra Michigan, 50c; merchantable do, 38c; unwashed, 35@37½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 20@22c. Sugar dull at 7⅞@8c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull and irregular; crude, 8½c; refined, 17c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.12½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard a shade firmer; old steam on spot, 8½@8 9-16c; new held at 8 9-16@8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, at $1.05.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very active; superfine, $4.50@4.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.75@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.55@1.58; amber, $1.62@1.67; spring, $1.45. Rye, Western, 90c. Corn, steady; yellow, 68@69c; mixed Western, 66@68c. Oats tending higher; white, 51@53c; mixed, 48@49c. Barley and malt unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼@10½c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Firm at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and strong; extras, $5.75. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.12; No. 2, $1.09, cash or October; $1.09¾ November. Oats, No. 2, 29½c. Corn in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 43c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 109,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western at 53c. Oats heavy; no sales. Rye and barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—Firm; 12c for wheat; 11c for corn to New York.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, $1.40 cash, $1.45 November; No. 1 red, $1.46; No. 2 do, $1.38¾ cash; $1.43½@1.44 November. Corn dull; high mixed, 53½@54½c November; low mixed, 41c. Oats, No. 1, 39½c; No. 2, 37½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady at $6.85@7.00. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet at 54c. Rye quiet and firm at 81@83. Oats quiet and firm at 38@45c. Barley firm for the best at $1.35@1.50.

PROVISIONS—In better demand; pork, $14.75, with sales, held at $15.00 at the close. Lard firm; steam, 7¾c, generally held at 8c, delivered after Oct. 15; kettle, 8@8½c. Bulk meats in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8⅜c. Bacon steady with fair jobbing demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Small sales at 90c in currency.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 54@55c. Oats firm; No 1 State, 45c; white 45c. Barley firm; No 2, $1.50.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring, $1.00; No. 3 red fall, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.50. Corn quiet; No. 2, 43c spot, 43½c October; 45c November. Oats—Buyers and sellers apart; No. 2, 37c bid. Barley—Best grades firm; choice and fancy, $1.45@1.65. Rye firm at 65c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.00; small orders filled at $15.75. Bacon in good jobbing and order demand; prices steady; shoulders, 8½@8⅝c; clear rib, 9@9½c; clear, 9½@9⅝c. Lard quiet; summer steam, 7½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Dull, weak, and unsettled; fair to choice, 4@5½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn nominal; no receipts; mixed Western, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; good to choice Western, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Quiet and nominal.

WHISKY—Firmer, at $1.00 in currency.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good local demand; XXX, $6.50@8.00; family, $8.50@9.75. Corn meal, $2.25. Corn firm at 72@73c. Oats, 50@53c.

BRAN—Firm at $1.00.

HAY—Firm; prime, $23.50@24.50; choice, $26.00.

GROCERIES—Molasses (city refinery) common, 45c; fair, 55c; prime, 61c; choice, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $17.00.

WHISKY—Dull; Louisiana, 98@99c; Cincinnati, $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Tierce scarce at 8½@9c; keg, 10@10½c. Bacon quiet at 9½@10½c; hams dull at 13@15c.

COTTON—Easier. Sales of 1,300 bales good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, at 15½@16½c; low middling to strictly low middling, 17½@17⅞c; middling to good middling, 18@18½c. Receipts, 347 bales; exports, 1,438 bales.

ALONG THE N. P.

Character of the Region Traversed by that Road in Dakota.

The Land No Better and No Worse than the Land Anywhere on the Plains.

The Summer-Season Too Short for Anything Less Hardy than Potatoes and Turnips.

The Earnings of the Road This Season More than Sufficient to Meet Its Operating Expenses.

Average Time Between Chicago and Helena, via the N. P. and the U. P.

The Town of Bismarck, and Some of Its Characters.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
BISMARCK, Dakota, Sept. 28, 1873.

Of course, railroad companies run trains to make their connections, and are generally governed in their movements by a careful regard for the intrinsic value of the almighty dollar. But, once in a while, the railroad companies make a grand mistake. A case in point: The Northern Pacific trains run on card-time from Duluth to Fargo, arriving at the latter place between 7 and 8 in the evening. But at Fargo the trains lay over

FROM NIGHT TILL MORNING.

all the way from Duluth to Fargo, I had been told that through Dakota—that is, from Fargo to Bismarck—the road was in excellent shape; and I was the more surprised when I found that a long and tedious delay of twelve hours was to be met. Inquiry among railroad-men for the why of this thing elicited no satisfactory response; nor did I find any till I discovered that travelers east and west were forced to patronize a large and commodious, but miserably-kept, Northern Pacific Company hotel. So this great isothermal route—this poetically-sung Puget-Sound outlet—is so mean as to hold over its travelers twelve hours to derive a pittance of income. The Northern Pacific hotel at Fargo cost $60,000, but the steward's bill can't be more than $60 per month.

It takes twelve hours to make the trip from Fargo to Bismarck, and vice versa,—"through by daylight," as the Wabash Canal Captains used to advertise,—a distance of 195 miles. The track is in better shape than was the Union Pacific track through Wyoming the second year after it was built; and it is the more reflection on the management for delaying passengers twelve hours at Fargo, and for dragging its trains along at sixteen miles an hour.

I wish I had given the Northern Pacific Company credit for passing through a better country between Moorehead and Duluth than I did in my letters from Brainerd and Moorehead. But the Company misled me by its advertisements, and by the "blowing" paragraphs of its pensioned editors. I was led to believe that the line traversed a wonderfully-productive region through Dakota. Actual observation convinces me that it

DOESN'T DO ANY SUCH A THING.

A few miles west of Fargo, the road enters upon the Plains. The Plains, or pampas of the Great West, commence in the British possessions, and run southwest through Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming, Kansas and Colorado, New Mexico, and terminate in Old Mexico. The Missouri River partly hedges them in on the north, and the Black Hills range of the Rocky Mountains defines their western line. If a man cross them by the Texas cattle-trail or the Nueces Valley route south; by the old Overland trail, central; or by the Fremont trail, Lewis & Clarke, or Missouri River route, north, he has crossed them everywhere. There is not a particle of difference in configuration of the pampas, and only the one difference of climate. On the eastern section of the Plains the bunch-grass, marsh-grass, and a profusion of wild flowers are found; the central section is marked by a vast expanse of nothingness—bunch-grass, few flowers, less water; the western section, by scarcity of water and a continual strife for mastery between bunch-grass and sage-brush. The lands belonging to the Northern Pacific Company in Dakota, the lands belonging to the Government, are no better and no worse than the lands anywhere on the Plains. But the difference in climate makes them

FAR LESS VALUABLE.

Mrs. Flood lives on the Shyenne, and keeps a railroad boarding-house. She told me that this summer she had a nice garden of vegetables; potatoes that matured early and developed splendidly; but, on the 6th of September the frost came and killed all her cucumbers and tomatoes, and nipped her turnips. In the valley between Bismarck and Fort Lincoln, a German farmer had the same experience this year; his cabbages grew into leaves, and the frost killed all the lesser vegetables. Col. Carlin, at Fort Lincoln, told me the season was too short for anything less hardy than potatoes and turnips.

Yet, when a man intimates to a Northern Pacific employe that the country is overrated as an agricultural country, he is either insulted or else openly lied to, as was the Mennonite who asked a Brainerd man for information. Between Sicotte and Brainerd there is a vast tamarack-swamp. One of the Mennonite delegation saw the wild-pea and ivy vines clinging lovingly to the tamarack-trunks.

"What are those vines?" said he.

"Ah!" said a capper for the Northern Pacific Company, just then at his elbow, "those are hop-vines. We are now passing through the famous English hop-garden. Over $100,000 invested, sir; splendid yield, sir; immense profit, sir."

And the innocent Russo-German Mennonite had to swallow the lie.

The Valley of the Red River has already been described. There are tracts of arable land on the Maple River, on the Shyenne, on the James River, and the Valley of the Missouri River. But the great bulk of the land is as outlined in the paragraph on the Plains. And west of the Missouri, along the proposed route, the uniform testimony of the military officers just returned is, that the country is

NOT FIT FOR FARMING PURPOSES.

Now, what other attractions does the great isothermal present? Jay Cooke's and William A. Howard's advertisements call our attention to the vast mineral deposits all along the line. Where are they? At Fargo, last fall, a man by the name of Wolf, who had earned $500 as a grader, discovered a coal-mine on the land of a pre-emptor. Visions of wealth rose up before him, and he paid his $500 for the pre-emptor's claim, stipulating that the pre-emptor should remain on the land till spring and hold possession. During the long and cold winter, the pre-emptor made heavy drafts on Wolf's coal-mine,—so heavy that, when spring came and Wolf went to work the mine, there was no coal there. He had only found a "pocket." Another fellow found a silver-mine west of Brainerd. He preserved the utmost secrecy; dreamed of an easy and rapid fortune; took his specimen to St. Paul and had it assayed. His ore was only a petrified mollusk, whose glittering, pearl-like inside he had taken for argentiferous galena.

PER CONTRA:

As already stated, the earnings of the Northern Pacific line have this season been more than sufficient to meet its actual legitimate expenses. The earnings for next season will greatly exceed in amount the earnings for 1873. But I insist that the Northern Pacific shall not claim these earnings as having been derived solely from local traffic. The books of the agent at Bismarck, Col. Harry Brownson, show that between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds of freight have been received and transferred at Bismarck. By its contract with the Government, a large proportion of the supplies destined for posts on the Missouri River above and below Bismarck have passed over the Northern Pacific Road from St. Paul and Duluth. The first year (1869) the Union Pacific Road commenced to carry the Montana freight, it only aggregated a total of 8,000,000 pounds. During this season the Northern Pacific has been compelled to divide the Montana and up-river trade with the Union Pacific; and the above splendid showing is largely to the credit of the former Company. Col. Brownson, who for several years was in the freight department of the Union Pacific, and is thoroughly familiar with distances and time, gives me the following:

AVERAGE TIME BETWEEN CHICAGO AND HELENA.

Via Union Pacific Road.

	Days.
Chicago to Council Bluffs	3
Council Bluffs to Omaha	1
Omaha to Ogden	5½
Transfer at Ogden to Corinne	1½
Transfer at Corinne	1
Corinne to Helena	23
Total	35

Via Northern Pacific Road.

	Days.
Chicago to Bismarck	5
Transfer to steamer at Bismarck	1
Bismarck to Muscleshell	8
Transfer to wagons at Muscleshell	1
Muscleshell to Helena	11
Total	26

Or a difference in favor of the Northern Pacific route of nine days. This showing is for the season of 1874, based upon the assertion that the "Diamond R Overland Transportation Company" will next year build a road from Helena to the mouth of the Muscleshell, a distance of 230 miles, and withdraw their teams from the Corinne and Helena route.

THERE IS ANOTHER FAVORABLE POINT

to be considered in connection with the earnings of the Northern Pacific Company for the season of 1874. This year the first freight was transferred to steamers at Bismarck on the 6th of June, quite late in the season; and the profits of the river-carrying have been divided between the Northern Pacific Company and the Kountz and Coulson lines of steamers. Next year, the Northern Pacific Company will undoubtedly have its own line of boats, hereby gaining this heavy percentage.

Before passing to the necessary paragraph on Bismarck, I add a word or two. As already stated, there is scarcely any difference in the region traversed by the Northern Pacific Road and that traversed by the Union Pacific Road through Wyoming. The same atmospheric phenomena prevail; the same deceptive appearances—sometimes as mirages, oftener as plain distortions. But the winds which sweep across Northern Dakota are heavier and more frequent than are the winds of Wyoming or Colorado.

AN AMUSING CIRCUMSTANCE

was related to me yesterday by Mr. Winston, a merchant of Bismarck. Last summer, Winston had a contract for grading the road near Crystal Springs. On one section, around an alkali lake, he had a fill of several feet to make. As sand was the most available material, Winston graded up the section with it. Before, however, the engineers came along to measure and estimate the work, a "Dakota breeze" carried his work all away. Twice he was served this ungenerous trick by Boreas, but the third time Winston had the tenacious blue mud of the plains mixed up into mortar, and plastered his grade so the wind couldn't blow it away! Near Crystal Springs there is the largest alkali lake I ever remember to have seen in any Territory. To the unaccustomed eye of the traveler a Dakota landscape presents a gently-broken surface. Immediately around him there appears only a level prairie, but off toward the northwest he sees a gentle elevation. Thinking to get a finer view, he starts to ascend the "gentle mound." After walking perhaps three miles (when he only supposed it one), he discerns that just beyond (another three miles) is a still higher mound; and, if he pursue his investigations, he will keep finding higher ones till at last he brings up beneath the shadow of Mount Hood.

Last year, buffalo, antelope, cayotes, and other animals were to be seen along the line between Fargo and Bismarck; but, this year, railroad-men tell me they have seen but few of either species. The only sign of animated life between stations is that of the little brown prairie-owl and the grasshopper. Not even a Norway rat. But, at the stations, thousands of black-birds flit through the air, or light for a moment on the cars and station-buildings. In this barren region even the black-birds

GET LONESOME,

and seek contact with the human family.

Jamestown, 350 miles from Duluth, is located in a very beautiful valley, for all the world like the Valley of the South Platte after it leaves the mountains. Fort Seward is here, and also a delegation of Los to eat up the offal of the post. Jamestown has the best eating-house on the road, though it was my misfortune to reach there about an hour after the cook had confessed to a magnificent failure with blanc-mange. Three Bears, a treacherous Sioux Chief, had already entered his appearance at Fort Seward, with the object of going into winter quarters. All the summer he has been off robbing and plundering the whites, and now the Government will kindly care for him during the cold winter, and then, with a fresh supply of ammunition and blankets, he will be off again in the spring.

BISMARCK

is just such a built town as Cheyenne was three years ago. It is only a year old, yet never in its worst days has Bismarck been under the sway of the roughs. The decent element of the States came early, took possession, and have maintained due authority ever since. The roughs are here, though, and in considerable numbers; but they are a subdued class,—as roughs always are when they are not certain of having things their own way. Business has been dull with them since the Northern Pacific stopped construction, and, now that a stern winter stares them in the face, they are anxiously counseling with one another as to the best way of getting out of this region. Every night, on the arrival of the train from the East, idle roughs meet it, on the look-out for some innocent pigeon to pluck. On the evening of my arrival, one of these fellows (called Lippy, from the amount of lip he possessed) took me in charge, because I wore a plug hat, and his judgment led him to consider me a "pilgrim," or greeny from the States. Lippy carried my valise to the hotel, and then proffered his services to show me "around." Of course his first direction was toward Crummy's gambling-house. But, before he had sprung his trap on this pigeon, Denny Hanifin invited Lippy to "set 'em up" in these words: "Lippy, you're braced. He ain't no gillie; he's a newspaper-man, he is." The "boys" drank to the health of Lippy, and I escaped being plucked.

A CHARACTER.

On the streets of Bismarck and in its "dives" (called *dives* from the strong similarity existing between them and the place where the rich man was when he lifted up his eyes and saw Abraham afar off) I have met men whom I had seen before in almost every mining-camp on the Pacific Slope. Conspicuous among them is Dennis Hanifin, an Amboy (Ill.) man. Denny has experienced all the ups and downs of frontier-life; to-day a heavy realizer on an honest claim; to-morrow heading a crowd in the mad rush for some Washoe district; with plenty of money and a "high-roller" at faro or monte, or dead-broke and cudgeling his brain for some device to skin the first pilgrim he could find. No matter where he was, or under what circumstances the thread of Denny's life was being spun out, it is always his boast that he is "a thoroughbred." Nor has Denny been partial to localities. He has aimed to distribute himself over the Far West,—here a thumb, there a piece of ear, etc. Not long ago Denny got on a spree, and got whipped by three different individuals. Nothing daunted, with eyes blacked and clothes torn from his back, Denny paraded the streets yelling, "What's the next man? I'm a four-timer, and bound to go through!" If this notice will do him any good, I am willing to add that Denny, like all true Western men, always stood ready to divide with the needy and fight for the oppressed. There are

MANY SIMILAR CHARACTERS

here. John Wells keeps a saloon and gambling-house. He too, has "done" the frontier. Dave Mullen, whose prowess with the six-shooter is known all over Colorado and Wyoming, advertises himself thus:

DANCE HALL.
Choice Liquors and Pleasant Associations.

The visitor to Bismarck can draw his own inference as to the pleasantness of the associations. On the river opposite Bismarck are two saloons,—one called "Pudget Sound;" the other, "Kiyus" (Indian vernacular for spotted pony). "Shang" Stanton, who has "his man" buried at Brainerd, is here, but the fates have been against him.

Bismarck, however, is a cosmopolitan place. The business-men are shrewd, generous, and enterprising, and, I hope, honest. The *Tribune*, its newspaper, is a credit to any town, and, were its editors not afflicted with the Northern Pacific rabies, would do a great deal toward building up the town. It goes the whole hog on the Northern Pacific Company, and goes crazy over the least criticism on Dakota or the Yellowstone country.

Remembering the animated newspaper controversy as to whether there was such a tribe of Indians as

THE TETONS,

I sought information on that point from two half-breeds who have just returned with Gen. Stanley. Basil Claremont and Louis Agard came to this region with Pierre Chouteau in 1843, and have been here as hunters, trappers, guides, ever since. When they came here, the Mandans owned all the country between the Red River and the Black Hills and south to the Platte. Agard affirms that there are still forty lodges of the original Mandans, who speak the Mandan language, and which is not understood by any neighboring tribes. As to the Tetons, both trappers say they know nothing of such a tribe. To-day the tribes about here are the Grovans (Crows), the Sioux, and the Arickarees (who use the dialect of the Pawnees).

Just at present

BISMARCK IS LIVELY,—

made so by the hundreds of soldiers, teamsters, and surveyors on their way back from the Yellowstone expedition. The saloons and dance-halls are reaping a rich harvest, and a tithe of the wealth lavishly spent on the expeditioners by the Government and the Northern Pacific Company finds its way into the hands of the clothing-merchants. Fort Lincoln and Camp Gronewald (where Custer's cavalry command has gone into winter-quarters) are 4 miles from Bismarck, but the soldiers make frequent journeys between the two points. Arriving here just at the time the expedition returned, I have, by personal inquiry, gathered many items which will not be incorporated in official reports. These, with my general summing up of the Northern Pacific Road, will constitute the next letter. PHOCION.

AN EDGAR COUNTY HORROR.

Murder Resulting from Illicit Love—The Body of the Victim Discovered by a Dog.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times, Oct. 4.

We last week gave a short report of the mysterious disappearance of a well-to-do and highly respected farmer named Mac Wood, from his home at Mulberry Grove, a few miles southwest of Ridge Farm, in Edgar County. A gentleman living in the vicinity, and a friend of the murdered man, called at the *Times* office on Tuesday, from whom we gathered the following particulars:

In the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th of September, Mr. Wood, in company with his wife, went to pick some plums at a point not far from their residence. Mulberry Grove is composed of scattered clumps of black-jacks and plum thickets, with narrow vistas of prairie running between. It was here, under a plum tree, the wife left her husband and returned home, he (this is her tale) saying he would go over to a distant field to see about his cattle, he being a cattle-grower on a large scale. The wife went home (still her story), did the chores, and went to bed. The morning dawned, but still the husband was absent. She performed the duties of her household, and sometime in the forenoon she went to the fatal plumb tree where she parted with her husband, and discovered a pool of blood, and traces where he had been dragged and hidden beside a tree-top. She also found human hair that had been torn from his head. She then went to her brother-in-law's house not far away and consulted over the matter, and sometime in the afternoon the alarm was given.

The news spread like wildfire, and soon the country for miles around was aroused. It was then growing dark, and no trace of the body could be found. On the following morning hundreds were on the ground, and the search began.

Every conceivable place was ransacked. All the old wells for miles around were visited, barns and suspicious dwellings searched thoroughly, to no avail. For days this was kept up, even along Brewlet's creek as far as the Wabash; and, in fact, all parts of the country. The wife all this time stoutly asserted that her husband's body was buried somewhere on his own land.

The search was at last given up. The offer of a reward by Edgar County of $200, and by private parties of $500 for the body, still stimulated many to continue in the almost hopeless undertaking, and it would have been abandoned entirely but for the instincts of a little black dog.

This little creature was the companion of a little girl sent across the fields on an errand to a neighbor's. At a certain point in the plowed field the dog began to dig and bark. The little girl ran to the spot, when the smell of decaying flesh aroused her curiosity, and, returning to the house, she made known the discovery to three gentlemen, neighbors, who happened to be present, Mr. Crumb, Mr. Connelly, and Mr. Vest. They went to the spot, and soon uncovered the remains of their dead friend, which were buried about eighteen inches deep.

A jury was summoned, and a post-mortem examination made by Drs. Roberts and Baum. It was found that the unfortunate man had been shot three times, one shot passing through the head, one through the breast, cutting through the left ventricle of the heart, and one breaking the jaw. This took place by the light of a brush fire in the edge of the grove, and the scene was a weird and wild one.

In the meantime, a young man named Lon Henlon, on whom suspicion fell, had been arrested and released for want of proof, the body not yet having been found. A man named Williams was also arrested and released. Henlon immediately fled, and his whereabouts is now unknown. On Wednesday afternoon following the murder, a young man made himself known to the *Times* reporter on the grounds at the Catlin Fair, and stated that a gentleman named Wood had disappeared from Mulberry Grove, and it was believed he had been murdered. He also stated that there had been an old feud between Wood and his brothers-in-law, Williams and Davidson, and suspicion fell upon them. From the descriptions given of Henlon, this was the man, who sought thus to throw suspicions upon other parties and elude pursuit. His actions were wild and excited, and were considered at the time as but natural to a seemingly unsophisticated fellow, then brought for the first time in contact with a great crime. The notes taken were unfortunately lost, and the brief report given is from memory.

This Henlon was said at the time to have been on too intimate terms with Mrs. Wood, and for his suspicious conduct was discharged from labor by Mr. Wood, in whose service he had been for some time. He had, in fact, fallen desperately in love, and was dying to gratify it. The husband, unfortunately, stood in his way, and was the barrier between him and the fruition of his hopes. It was but the working out of a mental problem that he should seek to remove the obstacle to his desires. He sought the first opportunity, and by the now supposed help of Wood's family enemies,—which, by the way, are the worst upon earth,—he found means to accomplish his purposes.

Whether the wife was used as a decoy duck to trap her husband in that fatal plum thicket, waits for time to develop. She has not, as yet reported, been arrested. Her amours with young Henlon, however, were well known, and his illicit love said to have been reciprocated. With a forbearance unknown to few, the husband sought to hide the skeleton in his closet, and to cover up his shame by outliving it, trusting to time to make all things even. She is said to be below an average mentality, which made her husband's grief the more poignant. She is represented to be comely in person, and easily flattered.

When the body of the murdered man had been found, Williams was re-arrested, together with Davidson and wife. The circumstances led the authorities to believe that Williams was accessory to the crime, from the fact that at daylight on Monday after the murder he plowed over the ground where Wood had been buried, and at the identical spot had sheered his team so as to throw a furrow over the grave without his horses treading upon it. By threats he was also compelled to go and dig out the revolver he had loaned to Henlon, and which he had covered up with dirt and rubbish near his barn. Notwithstanding all this, he persists in declaring his innocence.

In the meantime the sleuth-hounds of justice are on the trail of Henlon, backed by abundant means to hunt far and long. What Allan Pinkerton cannot accomplish in this line, the world has never yet found out.

Congressional Salaries.

From the Keokuk Constitution.
KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 1, 1873.

Col. J. M. Shelley:

DEAR SIR: Yours of this day is this moment received. I have no objection to state to you candidly my views about the expenses of Congressmen at Washington. I do not think the *legitimately honest* and *honorable* expenses of a member of Congress at Washington during the short session of Congress (ninety days) can be over $400, and for the long session (about five months), not over $700. I kept an account of my expenses of the short session of the Thirty-first Congress (1850), and it was less than $400, *inclusive* of some $30 paid for my traveling from Iowa to Washington, and back to Iowa.

I several weeks ago wrote a letter to the Hon. A. C. Dodge, who was nearly twenty years a member of Congress, stating what my expenses had been as above, and asking what his experience had been while at Washington, in reference to the matter, and he replied, saying his experience in that line was about the same as mine. Outside of my traveling fare, my expenses were not over $300 for the short session referred to, and on a salary of $8 a day and mileage, making in all about $2,200 for the congressional year, I saved, you see, to bring home to Iowa with me, some $1,800. In those days there were some members of Congress whose wine-suppers, carriage-drives, and visits to disreputable places, cost two or three times, probably, more than their salaries; but they did not ask Congress to pass a law to increase their salaries to cover those expenses. The spendthrifts in Congress in those days were very few, and Congressional corruption was unknown. I think a fair and legitimate salary for a member of Congress should not exceed $4,000 a year. There are about three months only of time taken from his home business in one year, and about five months in the other year of his official term, paying him (at the rate of $4,000 a year) the sum of $8,000 for eight months services. How many thousand excellent men are there, and very fit, too, to be representatives in Congress, who have families to support, and whose salary or income does not exceed $1,500 a year, for not three months labor in a year only, but for the whole twelve months?

I trace much of the corruptions which have disgraced the American Congress for the past dozen years to its increase in Congressional salaries. They get so much money for so little, and get it so easy, that, like spendthrifts who inherit fortunes, their chief trouble is to seek out means of pleasure, luxury, and expense. Respectfully yours, DANIEL F. MILLER, Sr.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Young Man Charged with the Murder of His Mother and Sister.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican, Sept. 29.

A most brutal and barbarous murder was committed at the O'Mara mansion, near the water-tank in the vicinity of Montrose Station, on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, on Friday night or early Saturday morning. The greatest excitement prevailed among the people in the vicinity of the station, in consequence of the finding of the dead and mutilated bodies of Mrs. O'Mara and her daughter, on Saturday morning, on or near the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. There was no suspicion of murder when the bodies were first found, as one leg of the mother and an arm of the daughter were cut off. The natural supposition was that they had been run over by the cars and killed. The bodies were removed to the station and a Coroner summoned. Upon closer examination by the Coroner's jury it was at once concluded that the victims had been murdered and not killed by the cars. The amputations did not present that torn and hacked appearance made by the wheels of a car, but as though they had been severed by a sharp instrument. The faces of the victims were black and blue, and showed evidence of having been beaten with some blunt instrument. The announcement of these facts created the most intense excitement among the crowd assembled, and suspicion at once rested upon the son and brother of the victims; for it was well known by many in the neighborhood that a spirit of animosity had existed between the son, and mother and daughter, since the death of the father. This was owing to an alleged unequal distribution of property by the will of the father. The young man thought that the mother and sister had been left more than they were justly entitled to. It is also stated, by those acquainted with young O'Mara, that he had often made threats of intended injury to his mother and sister, but it was not thought that he would put them into execution. After the impaneling of a jury, a watch was kept on O'Mara to see that he did not escape during the investigation. The spot where the bodies had been found was examined and the tracks of a wagon discovered, which was from the direction of the house occupied by the O'Maras. It extended no further than to where the bodies were found; here the wagon had been turned around. The track was followed by the excited multitude—which was increasing in numbers and intensely in feeling every moment—and blood stains in the road every few yards were traced to the door of the O'Mara mansion. There was also blood in the house. The track of the wagon on its backward course, after depositing its load of murdered victims, was not in the direction of the house. This trail was taken and followed by some of the crowd, and in a forest was found an ox-cart covered with blood and hair. This cart also belonged to the O'Maras. At every turn the chain of circumstantial evidence became stronger and stronger against young O'Mara as the perpetrator of this double and most inhuman murder. Patrick Irving, an employe of O'Mara, was suspected of being an accomplice in the crime. Notwithstanding the strong circumstantial evidence produced against these two men, still more conclusive evidence was obtained in both cases in the blood on their clothing which they could not account for. The two men were examined before the Coroner's jury, but not in the hearing of each other. The stories were very conflicting in regard to their retiring the previous night, their rising in the morning, where they were on Friday evening, and in fact on all questions asked there was no agreement between the two. The jury rendered their verdict in the evening, after being in session all day. They charged O'Mara and Irving with the murder of Mrs. O'Mara and daughter. The prisoners were taken to Montrose, and confined in the prison at that place.

Our informant says he left the city on the morning train for Binghamton. When he reached Montrose Station the conductor informed him that two women had been run over that morning a short distance below, and their remains were at the station. Having some twenty minutes' time before the train would start, he went to see them. They were lying on the floor, covered with a sheet. There was no one in the room but a young man about 25 years of age. Our informant asked the young man if he knew who they were. He replied without the least hesitation, and without the slightest emotion of regret, but more with an air of pride: "My mother and sister!" at the same time asking him if he wished to see them, and, receiving an affirmative reply, threw off the sheets and looked down on the countenances of his butchered mother and sister, without even a sigh or the slightest expression of emotion that would denote that he ever saw or knew them. When asked why he did not have them taken home, he replied that he was waiting until the Coroner came. He was asked whether he knew how the accident happened, and he replied that he knew nothing about it until he was sent for, that when he got up in the morning he missed his mother and sister, but thought they had gone to the station for some reason or other. This was the fiendish murderer.

Mrs. O'Mara was about 45 years of age, the daughter about 19, and the son about 25. He was married, and sent his wife home to her parents the morning before the murder.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Workman is out of jail on $8,000 bail, and is keeping house for her husband, who is at work plastering in Metamora.

—Orders for young alligator meat have been received at Pilatka, Fla. It is said to cure poodles and other dogs of the mange, provided a liberal seasoning of strychnine be superadded.

—A Boston reporter found a package of $16,000, the other day, and he refused the $2 which the owner tendered him. Some folks are so airish.

—Receipts for stamps at the New York Post-Office have diminished $2,000 a day since the panic, and are now only about $6,000 a day. There is, however, an increase nearly corresponding to this in the demand for money-orders.

—Capt. Caulfield and the Rev. Mr. Jackson killed a notorious man-eating tiger with strychnine, recently, in Madras, India. This tiger for the last three years had killed a man a week on an average.

—The "toughest" set of "roosters" that ever shook the dust from any town, says the Reno (Nev.) *Journal* of Aug. 20, "left Reno yesterday morning for the new mining district of Cornucopia. They came here from Virginia. Among the crowd were four New York gun-fighters, two Chicago murderers, three Baltimore bruisers, one Philadelphia prize-fighter, four San Francisco hoodlums, three Virginia beats, two Union Pacific roughs, and two check guerrillas."

—George Wallace, of Earlville, dreamed he had a sand bank on his land, and next morning proceeded to the place and found a fifteen foot bank of sand less than three feet below the surface. He now sells sand at 50 cents a load, customers to help themselves.

—Texarkana, the embryo railway center in the Southwest, is derived from the names of States that corner near it—"Tex" for Texas, "Ark" for Arkansas, and "ana" for Louisiana. The Cairo & Fulton Road, from St. Louis; the International, from Austin; the Transcontinental, from Sherman, and the Texas Pacific all center at this young town.

—The Shah declares that European rulers are not Kings at all, because "they consult the will of the people and have no power over the lives of their subjects. They cannot take money when they want it, and are Kings only in name. An Eastern monarch can do as he likes; he is not bound to please anyone, and comes and goes as he wills."

—People who keep choice liquors in their houses will have another excuse for retaining it, provided they also keep something else choice or valuable about their premises. A man named Legren broke into the residence of the banker Crittenden, at Waterloo, Iowa, the other evening, for the purpose of robbery, but finding some choice liquor he drank to intoxication, and fell asleep on a lounge, where he was found in the morning with a watch and other articles in his possession. The court being in session, he was indicted, and will shortly be on the way to the Penitentiary.

—Iron ore in this country is so plentiful and so accessible that it can be mined as cheaply as sand can be excavated. Dear coal means dear iron. The cost of iron is chiefly coal and labor. Labor cannot be cheapened, and coal can be and must be. We cannot retain our own market, nor gain foreign markets, unless we can undersell England, and we cannot undersell England unless we have coal and transportation at the lowest possible rates.—*Troy Whig.*

—The devil has been badly worsted by the Rev. J. B. Sylvester, of Chatham Centre, New York, who writes to the *Christian Advocate* as follows: "A few weeks ago, the devil got up a ball (or dance) on my charge. I announced that we would have seven prayer meetings for each ball. The movement resulted in fourteen prayer meetings, at which the Church was greatly quickened."

—The granite for the new Post-Office of Cincinnati, O., is about to be taken from the Rockford, Me. quarries. About 450,000 cubic feet will be required. The stone will be cut at the quarry, and will require the services of upwards of 600 stone-cutters.

—The suits against the Staten Island Ferry Company for damages caused by the explosion of the ferry boat Westfield have been decided in the Court of Appeals against the plaintiffs, and dismissed with costs. The defense was a technical one (that the boat was committing an illegal act by running on Sunday, and that the Company could not be held for injuries to passengers who chose to take the risk), and we presume that it was upon these the decision was given. The position, judged by common sense, is untenable and absurd, and we may therefore conclude that the result of the trials is another one of those things peculiar to the New York judiciary, for which but one reason seems naturally to present itself.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN Park, at a bargain; terms easy. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard, easy terms or 15 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement house No. 606 West Tyler-st., near Ashland-av.; will take first payment savings books on any good bank. A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 182 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—I WANT SOME MONEY, AND WILL give bargains in several pieces of city real estate of value from $500 to $15,000. Address O 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark-st., near Ohio. A large part of the purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER choice property fronting Oakwood boulevard and Wabash and Michigan-avs., at cash prices, and take in payment Union or Third National Bank stock. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 50x165 TO ALLEY, ON INDIANA and Prairie-avs., at only $15 per foot, ½ cash, balance in one and two years. To own one or more such lots pays better than to leave money in the bank. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—KANKAKEE BOULEVARD—100X150 feet on the corner of the boulevard and Forty-first-st., east front. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PAULINA-ST.—15 LOTS, 25X125 FEET cash, between York and Polk-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENty-first and Twenty-second-sts., two-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; lot, 25x124. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD — ADJOINING OLD city limits; only 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at a rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots, from $400 to $600. We can furnish certified abstracts of title to the above property. FIRM, WING & FARLIN, Room 4, 83 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x152 feet, $10 per foot and upwards. ATTENTION! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, schools, churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to net 10 per cent, panic or no panic. There is no better test of value than this, and seekers for homestead or investment sites are invited to examine this land.

One-half acre, adjoining station, 108 feet front, $800; usual terms; or $700 cash. The cheapest lot in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR ENglewood. Cheap to any one who has the money. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT WASHINGTON Heights, any part of 70 acres on Western-av. Also 100-foot corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 9 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 2 acres good, dry, improved land, ¼ mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, Chicago 33 miles. Price, $525; cash $100, balance $10 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, office days Mondays and Fridays, Room 3, 153 Monroe.

FOR SALE—A BANK WHAT IS A BANK—I WILL sell 50 lots within eight blocks of the Evanston depot at $400 per lot, to be paid for in $10 monthly payments, or in ten annual payments. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH IN a thriving suburban town. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Splendid chance for capitalists. Address, J 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD HOUSES IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at a bargain; to be paid for in ten annual payments. Who wants a home in a live, beautiful town? C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE—I WANT, AND must have, $1,500 or $2,000 immediately. I will sell, at a great sacrifice, 50 or 100 feet front, near Sixty-third-st. Make me an offer. Address E 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CAR-SHOP lots, fronting on Madison, Washington, and Lake-sts., near car-works and park; streets 100 feet wide. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY BETWEEN MADIson-st. and Chicago-av., in vicinity of Oak Park, Ridgeland, Austin, car-shops, and Central Park; no safer or better place for money than in above lands. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS, and lot 71x220 feet, on Hyde Park-av., near Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—56 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT South Englewood. Size, 24x125 feet each. Price $200 each; payable, $25 cash, and balance $15 every three months. Owner can be seen any hour of the day or evening at 876½ Indiana-av. Bank balances taken in full or partial payment. M. HILL.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT WASHINGton Heights; few lots for 3 years; will take checks on any of the banks. Apply at 171 Madison-st, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, for $600 and $800, on annual or monthly payments. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 120 acres, 70 acres of prairie and 50 acres in timber. The timber and prairie joining 80 acres under fence and 70 in cultivation, upon which is a good farm-house of 9 rooms, smoke-house, barn, etc. About 100 bearing fruit-trees, apples and peaches. This land is underlaid with a vein of coal from 5 to 6 feet thick. It lays three-quarters of a mile from Illinois Central Railroad, and one mile from station in Perry County, Ill. Price, $75 per acre; or would exchange for good city property. Address R C, 634 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY A GOOD IMproved farm in Rice County, Minn., or one in Linn County, Mo., both near town and railroad, or other good property for half value, for cash; or wish to exchange furniture or merchandise of any kind for same, call on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 23 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, ON TWENTY-SECond-st., or on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st., if a bargain. Address G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD LOT WITH small house upon it, in good location, west of Union Park and not further north than Fulton-st., part cash and balance on long time; would like to trade two good lots in Norwood Park as part payment. Address M 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET AT HYDE PARK, CONvenient to depot; to improve; all cash; bargain. Address E 34, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER AND BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $70; also a couple of improved Family Singers at half the usual price. 328 West Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE TAKES THE premium, at the Exposition office, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A second-hand cook-stove of an approved pattern. Address, stating terms, make, size, &c., M 38, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price, $250 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front houses on MacAlister-place, fronting south on Vernon Park; contain 10 rooms each, with closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc. Will be ready for occupancy about the 15th of October. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses on Ontario-st., between State and Dearborn, with all modern improvements. Apply, on premises, to T. WHEELER.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES, 10 ROOMS, BARNS, North Side, $60 per month to good tenants. Inquire at 469 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, CORner of Sheffield-st. and Lill-av., 2 blocks north of Lincoln-av. cars.

TO RENT—TWO 9-ROOM HOUSES, ON CENTRE-st., with water, &c.; only $30 per month. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 122 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING 12 rooms to one or two families, with water and gas. Apply at 283 North Franklin or 43 South Market-sts.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK DWELLING, HALL IN centre of house, fronting Calumet-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-st. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $18, NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1070 Jackson-st.; water in house, large yard, etc. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, WELL located, in Evanston; also five in North Evanston, at from $15 to $25 per month, or will sell on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT, SELL OR TRADE, AT MAYWOOD; greatest bargain since the panic; 2-story house, 30x25, well finished, ½ block, barn, shrubbery, splendid well, &c. Apply to H. B. DANIELS, No. 11 South Leavitt-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, day, week, or month. 155 and 157 Washington-st., near Board of Trade. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—SIX FINE ROOMS IN NEW BRICK house near Lincoln Park, cheap. Inquire on premises, 597 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, No. 89 and 91 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Inquire at Room 32.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on fourth floor of a business block; rent only $12. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 187 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for two or three gentlemen or man and his wife; modern improvements; private family. 855 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, by day, week, or month, in new (public) block, 56 to 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, by day, week, or month, at 129 Franklin-st., southeast corner Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY-FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, at 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NO. 1345 STATE-ST., STORE, WITH 5 rooms in rear; good location for dry goods.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM, WITH double desk; will be rented cheap until next spring. Apply at "The Newspaper Union" office, 114 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY FINE REAL estate office on main floor, cheap. Address, with name and business, D 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES, CHEAP. Inquire at No. 149 East Monroe-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

TO RENT—A DESK-ROOM, OR PART OF MY office, to a good party only. Call at Room 5, Fuller's Building, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE SUITABLE for family of 4 or 5; must be within 5 minutes' walk of street cars leading to business centre. Address V 61, Tribune office, giving terms, locality, and description of property.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms for refined lady's business, not to exceed $25 per month; unexceptionable references. Address 26 Aberdeen-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board $4.

209 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, with board.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF furnished rooms. Also, single rooms, with board. References required.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

855 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; hot and cold water bath-room and gas; private family.

West Side.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—WITH BOARD, pleasant room for gents or gent and wife.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST., JUST SOUTH OF Monroe.—A nice large front room, well furnished, and suitable for a married couple or two young men, to be rented with best of table-board; day-board very reasonable; brick house, &c.; call on premises.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married and single persons; good board, reasonable terms; one block from Madison-st. cars.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board. References required.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, one pleasant front room furnished.

Hotels.

NEW HOTEL. NEW HOTEL—PARKER HOUSE, Madison and Halsted-sts.—This hotel is entirely new; has accommodations for 300 guests; terms, $2 per day; board, with room, from $7 to $10 per week; table board, $5 per week; 21 meal tickets, $5.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

Country.

EVANSTON, ON CHICAGO-AV., SECOND DOOR south of Davis-st.—To rent—Three nicely-furnished rooms, en suite, with board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPECIAL AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, of horses and buggies, wagons and harness. All persons having anything of the kind, and wishing them turned into cash, will please send them in to 261 State-st., sale-stables of horses, buggies, and harness. Room and best of stabling for 100 horses. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW GOOD HORSES LEFT unsold, and will close them out at panic prices; also second-hand top and open buggies, single and double harness. Call and see them and get prices. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, cheap for cash. Horse can go in 2:50; very stylish (snow-white). New Poughkeepsie top buggy. HENRY E. GATES, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

HORSES WANTED—I WILL TAKE 8 OR 10 HORSES to board at my farm, west of Riverside, at $3 per week, and give them all the care desired. Address JAMES D. BECKETT, 341 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LONG LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A HOTEL in Chicago for sale; it is well furnished and in a fine location, doing a good business. Hotel men wishing to purchase will do well to address O K, Box 33, Chicago Post-Office.

BAKERY AND FINE PASTRY BUSINESS FOR sale, completely and practically arranged, good oven, etc.; desirable location on Madison-st.; doing a good trade. Full particulars at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13, J. G. HUSZAGH.

I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF PROFITABLE business chances, representing all branches, first-class, reliable, and excellent. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

$600—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL HIS half interest in a legitimate cash business now paying over $200 clear profit each month; can be increased without additional capital; stock on hand over $1,000; only cash need call. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2 WALNUT 6-FEET LONG SHOW-cases, very cheap, at 314 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION OR private sale, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m., together or separate, three No. 1 billiard tables and fixtures, on the corner of Madison and Clinton-sts. For particulars inquire 129 East Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL as a teacher of French and German, would give instruction in these languages in exchange for board. Address G 86, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN, WELL-EDUCATED, LATE FROM France, wishes a situation in a private family, to teach French, music, and design. Direct to 62 West Adams-st., Chicago, for two days.

WANTED—TEACHER, TO ASSIST IN THE charge of a commercial college; must be a master penman, and competent to teach bookkeeping. Address P. W. KENNEDY, Lafayette, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN HAND FOR PURCHASE OF SHORT notes fully secured, and for loans, 30, 60, and 90 days, or 6 months. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE $30,000 OF CERTIFIED checks, certificates of deposit, or other indebtedness against any of the savings banks or National Banks. Will give part cash, balance in real estate. A. P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 18 and 19, 182 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A STRANGE BROWN COW. THE owner can find it at Mrs. BAWER'S, West Lake-st., next Four-Mile House.

STRAYED—FROM STABLE, SATURDAY EVENing, one large pacing horse, about 16 hands high, chestnut sorrel, hind legs white to gambrels, small white stripe in face, long heavy tail. Any person returning him or giving information to 53 South May-st., or 131 Dearborn-st., will be liberally rewarded. L. KANE.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FARMER MADE $48 IN one week; one young man cleared $18 in one day. Agents from the country preferred. 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A HAT and cap store; one who can speak German and English. Apply to WM. HERBST, 164 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN DRYGOODS salesman, at 30 Fourth-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, GERman preferred. Address H 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 GOOD JOINERS. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER; MUST BE A GOOD workman, temperate, and of good habits; none other need apply. Address L. C. GARWOOD, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—TWO SHOEMAKERS, TO MAKE sewed and peg work. Call at 1178 South Halsted-st., or Stock Yards, Monday or Tuesday. P. TIERNEY.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR AT EZRA A. COOK & CO.'S, 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FINISHER FOR FURNITURE; MUST make himself generally useful. Good references required. E. GOLDSTEIN, 584 State-st.

WANTED—4 CUSTOM COAT MAKERS TO GO into the country; steady work and good pay. Meet the advertiser at the Tribune office at 2 p. m. Monday, sharp, or address Fox River Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN, COMpany work; agent goes with the men; 500 for grade and station work; 300 choppers; 25 Germans for farms; 10 tuck-pointers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN, REpairing, and track-lifting, on P. C. & St. Louis Railway; company work; steady all the year. 21 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 15 SAWMILL hands; 25 for a coal-mine; 200 woodchoppers, and 50 railroad laborers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—300 CHOPPERS, 50 SAWMILL HANDS, and 100 laborers, free fare, at 239 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man acquainted with manufacturers, machinists, steamboat, and railroad officials, to take the agency for the Philadelphia Asbestos Felting. Apply or address with references, DANIEL U. SNYDER, No. 977 North Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL OUR new goods; pays a large profit. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT TO sell our new articles; will pay well. American Novelty Company, 123 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN WHO HAS NO objections to travel. Also, one for outside city business. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st.

WANTED—5,000 ENGLISH MALE SINGERS, AT 257 State-st. Call, between 7 and 12 o'clock p. m., for one week.

WANTED—ONE MAN BROILER AND FIVE kitchen girls. Apply at kitchen, new Briggs House.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week, in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for second work, at 112 Calumet-av. Call on Monday afternoon and evening, between 4 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, AND assist with child. 63 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS AS COOK and second girl in a private family; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred; must be thoroughly acquainted with their duties. Call or address 230 Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO WASHing and ironing, at 164 and 166 East Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN-WORK IN A small private family where second girl is kept; German preferred. Call at 35 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

WANTED—AT 25 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., AN experienced second-girl, with good city references. Call Monday afternoon.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON COATS; ALSO one presser. Call at 168 Townsend-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN ANY CApacity; had five years' experience as shipping clerk. Salary expected, $10 per week. Address M C B, care Carrier No. 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either as clerk or salesman in some good house. No objection to traveling; or would go further West. Address O 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN EITHER WHOLESALE or retail drug business. Over 7 years' experience. Can produce first-class references; genuine recommendation as to character and morals. Address CHRYST. CARBON, P. O. Box 909, Sandusky, O.

SITUATION WANTED—NOTICE—A GENTLEMAN of polished address, well educated, good penman, and for many years a merchant, desires employment suitable to his age (55), having a living income; business to occupy his time in the principal thing sought. Address V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 78, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT JOB printer; either city or country. Address E 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A cutter of ability wants a situation. Inquire at Mrs. E. ELY'S, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., between 9 and 12 a. m.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH man, as coachman in a private family; understands doing everything neatly about stable and house. Apply or address 93 Park-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale grocery house, by a young man who thoroughly understands the business; would take the Illinois Central route on commission; reference first-class. Address E 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK or to do general housework for 2 or 3. Apply at 1124 Prairie-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A private family, one to do second work and sew, the other to do second work and take care of children. Please call at 331 Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY landed from Ireland, to do general housework in a small private family, or second work; will be found willing and obliging. Call at 121 Huron-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 198 Brown-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience—As seamstress in a dressmaking shop or private family; would be willing to assist in light housework; wages not so much of an object as steady work for the winter; good references. Please call at 13 Silver-st., for two days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help in private families, hotels, and restaurants. Room 12 Masonic Temple, southwest corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS correspondent in a publishing house or assistant bookkeeper. Address J 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANEKA JAHNS BOGARDUS—THERE WILL be a meeting of the heirs of Sarah and Woolfart Webber and Sybrant Brower at Anderson's Hotel, on Friday, Oct. 10, at 3 p. m. sharp. By order of Committee.

BOOKS POSTED AND ATTENDED TO DAILY or weekly. Bills made out and collected by H. J. COSTER, 341 West Harrison-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls, $2 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER, 32 West Washington.

GIVEN AWAY—AN ENGRAVING OF THE CHIcago Exposition Building, suitable for framing. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 53, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE GROCERS' and Butchers' Association will be held on Monday evening, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock, sharp, in Union Hall, southeast corner Monroe and Clark-sts. All interested parties are cordially invited to attend. Per order of Committee.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD STEAM OR water flouring-mill, at some good point in the Northwest. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WINTER STORAGE FOR APPLES, CIDER, POtatoes, and good location for sales. 683 and 685 State-st.

WANTED—MORE PERSONS FOR COLORADO homesteads. Men and women with energy and a small capital are desired. "Business" is our motto. Full information given at the office of the Southwestern Colony. GREEN BROS., Agents, 161 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. A farmer cleared $48 in one week. One young man made $18 in one day. Everybody buys. Anyone can sell. No. 99 Madison-st., Room 5.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY MEN, women, or children; six of the best selling 25-cent articles in America. Samples by mail, 25 cents; 5 for $1. Send stamp for full particulars. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN CHOICEST part of Washington Heights, near two stations, for unimproved lots on North Side.

Couple of acres in best part of Lake View near lake shore, 60 ft lot, 1 block from North Evanston depot, and three 50 ft lots in adjoining block.

Accounts in any Chicago bank or savings institution taken at par.

Apply at 21 Washington-st., basement. W. N. BRUNER.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT DWELLING OF 14 rooms, with brick barn; choice central location on South Side; immediate possession; title brought down to date. Will exchange equity of $15,000 for improved or unimproved city property, or any Chicago bank accounts. Great bargain offered for few days. Address, appointing interview, O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS IN EXCHANGE FOR cheap tenement houses. Address or call from 11 to 12 a. m., for H. J. EDWARDS, at Hill's carriage office, No. 29 South Clinton-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHed real estate business, who can furnish $30,000 to $50,000 cash, for the development of a tract of over 10 acres of the finest property near Chicago. Address O 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 23.

THE WIND RIVER COUNTRY.

The Region Traversed by Capt. Jones' Expedition.

Fishing in the North Fork of Popoagie—A Monster Trout.

A Wild Horse with a History—His Manifold Captures and Escapes—An Exciting Chase.

A Military Reminiscence—Lieut. Stambaugh's Battle with the Sioux.

BY JAMES S. BRISBIN.

The recent extensive expedition of Capt. Jones into the Wind River country, and the success he has met with in finding a route for a stage-road, and ultimately a railroad, from Bryan, on the Union Pacific Road, to the Gallatin Valley, has revived the interest in the Northwest territory. It may or it may not be known that that country was my home for nearly three years, and I perhaps know as much about it as any one living. It is very interesting; abounds in coal, iron, gold, game; and

THE TROUT-FISHING

is the finest in the United States. Well I remember, one bright sunshiny morning, going, by advice of the guide, to fish in the North Fork of the Big Popoagie. I was told the largest trout in the country were taken in that stream, and I found the report quite correct. On arriving at the stream, my companion, Capt. Russell, went up the little river a short distance, and had scarcely cast his line when I heard him calling lustily for help. I ran up as fast as I could, not knowing what the matter was, and found the Captain struggling with a monster trout. It was evident the rod and line were too weak to land the prize, and so we had to play him. I told the Captain to let out the reel, and away he went down stream. When the line became taut, Russell attempted to draw him; but, fearing he would flounder and snap the threads, he let him run again, and followed down stream. I flanked him with a club, wading in on a shallow; but, when Russell drew him, no sooner had he snuffed the cold air than he made off like mad, and ran out the whole of the reel, Russell being unable to follow on account of a clump of bushes on the water's edge, I hallooed to him to jump in; and in he went

UP TO HIS ARM-PITS.

We now had the trout "on his native heath," and Russell boldly wound him up, I following well in rear of the line with the club. I could see his head, and his jaws looked like two open hands. The fish showed signs of distress, and Russell proceeded to drown him with all the skill of an Izak Walton. When quite limp, Russell drew him out, and we found him 18½ inches long and 9½ in circumference, being 3½ pounds in weight. He was the liveliest trout I ever saw, and certainly large enough to make the heart of the dullest fisherman flutter with delight. What would your Chicago sportsman give for a day's fishing on Popoagie? Russell and I, on the occasion which I mention, took, in three hours' fishing, fifty-seven trout, of all sizes, from Russell's monster down to the little 6-inch fellow.

Returning to Camp Brown, we visited the grave-yard, and saw many inscriptions of Eastern names, all but one having been

"KILLED BY INDIANS."

Among others were: "Holt," Company K., Seventh United States Infantry, killed by Indians, Sept. 14, 1869,—from Kentucky, and said to be a son of Dr. Holt and nephew of Gen. Joseph Holt, United States Army; "Skinner," killed by Indians, Sept. 14, 1869,—from Ohio; "Sam," killed by Indians, Sept. 14, 1869,—from Ohio; "Cogurn," killed by Indians, Sept. 14, 1869,—from Ohio.

At Brown we saw

A WILD HORSE

which had a history worth relating. Some years ago the Cheyenne Indians stole him in Kansas, and sold him to the Utes, who, in turn, sold him to the Sioux, from which tribe he was bought or stolen by the Snake Indians, and brought to the Valley of the Popoagie. Here he escaped, and, for a long time, baffled all efforts to recapture him. At length he was caught, and sold to a Mr. Gallaher; but, while being taken to the settlements, he broke a strong chain, and got away into the mountains. In time he re-appeared on his old stamping-ground, and again the Indians laid plans to take him. He was so fleet he could outrun their best horses, and no number of them could run him down. When surrounded or cornered, he bit, kicked, and fought so fiercely it was impossible to hold him. One day he was surprised in a canon by a body of warriors, and lassoed before he could get out. Securely tied with ropes, he was brought to the Indian camp, and starved, beaten, and choked into semi-obedience. An ambitious Indian attempted to ride him, and away he went to the hills. Late at night the Indian returned to camp, sore and tired, but without the horse; he had been thrown, and the animal was once more at large. He was often seen after this, but defied all attempts to take him. One afternoon, an Indian who was out fishing saw the wild horse grazing under a bluff, and, tying a large stone to his lariat, he crawled to the edge of the rocks and threw the noose with an unerring precision. The horse dragged the rock for some distance, but, choked by the thong, he staggered, fell to the plain, and was once more bound hard and fast. The Indians now tied him with

A LOG-CHAIN

to a tree, but even this he managed to break and fled to the hills.

He was not seen for a long time; but, soon after the founding of Camp Brown, a sentinel reported a horse on the bluffs, and, on examining the animal through a glass, it was found to be the famous wild horse. On attempting to approach him, he fled like the wind into the mountains; but next day was again seen perched on the bluff, quietly looking down at the camp. The commanding officer ordered him not to be disturbed, and next day put some mules on the bluff to graze. He came down and remained with them all day, but retired at night into the mountains. The next day he came down to the cavalry-herd on the plain, but seemed greatly excited, and kept running about nearly all day. The commanding officer directed that no one should pursue him as long as he kept in motion, and, by gentle alarms, he was made to gallop in wide circles about the herd, but, as if charmed, would constantly return to it. Late in the afternoon, parties of cavalry, men on mules, and a company of infantry were sent quietly out of the fort, and occupied the passes and hill-tops for miles. It was known he would break through any small circle, and so an immense one was formed to

RUN HIM DOWN.

The pursuing party were twenty-seven in number, and stationed at long distances. No two were to pursue the horse at once, unless a signal for all to close in was given. The chase began, and, as is the custom of animals when hard pressed, the horse ran nearly in a circle. The trap had been adroitly laid, new pursuers constantly keeping him at his mettle, while the old ones dropped out to occupy their stations in the great ring.

The rapidity and length of time which he ran were incredible. The log-chain he had on when he made his last escape from the Indians was still about his neck, and the end of it threshed his fore legs until the hair, and even the skin, was beaten off and the blood ran down. On he went like the wind, shaking off cavalryman after cavalryman, and opening wide gaps between him and his pursuers. It was getting near dark, and still the wild chase continued, the horse showing no great signs of distress. As his astonishing powers became more and more evident, the desire to capture him increased, and

SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION

went up from the little group of officers gathered on the look-out at the fort whenever he distanced his pursuers.

At length the signal to close in was given, and then began the scramble. Men mounted on horses and mules, and on foot, moved forward, and the circle gradually lessened, until a wall of human flesh bound in the noble horse on every side. Round and round the circle he went, his nostrils distended and his eyes flashing fire. Now a bayonet was leveled at his breast; the next instant a cavalryman thrust at him with a sabre; and the next a lariat whirred by his ears, causing him to exhibit the greatest terror. At last, making a tremendous charge, he broke the line and attempted to reach the hills. For a time he kept ahead of his pursuers, and the cavalry horses, one by one, dropped behind; but the mules showed their superior toughness, and closed on him. One old saddle-mule, who had become excited in the chase, kept close up, with tail erect, and finally headed him. As the horse swung round, and turned once more toward the fort, the air rang with huzzas, for now his capture seemed almost certain. The old mule, with surprising speed and bottom, kept close to the horse's flanks, and the horde who had been following in the wake of the chase parted right and left to let the horse through, and, when in the midst of them, they closed around him so thickly that he wheeled and plunged in every direction. A teamster seized hold of the end of the chain, and the next instant a rope was over the wild creature's neck. Still he struggled for his liberty, but many hands soon bound him, and he

FELL PROSTRATE UPON THE PLAIN.

The chain about his neck had cut deep into the flesh, and the end that hung down had threshed the skin and flesh to the bone off the poor brute's fore-legs. He was of medium size, dark brown in color, deep-chested, and with wide nostrils. His eye was bright and piercing, and his limbs short, stout, and full of muscle. On his shoulders and hams the muscles were gathered in knots as large as one's hand; the skin was very thin, and the veins underneath stood out like whip-cords.

As the horse had been captured by *everybody*, the commanding officer ordered that he should be put up at a raffle, and each claimant be given one chance. This was universally satisfactory, and, at the drawing, Lieut. Larribee, of Capt. Phisterer's company, Seventh United States Infantry, won the prize. When I saw him he was quite gentle, and would allow you to pat his sides, and even to mount upon his back. It was said he could trot as fast as an ordinary horse could run, and, when being caught, he was timed between two trees, and, the distance afterwards being measured, it was found he had run a mile in 1 minute and 46 seconds.

Riding over the hills, 6 miles from the fort, we came upon

AN INDIAN BATTLE-GROUND.

It was here Lieut. Stambaugh fought the Sioux for the possession of the Wind River country. Hearing that the white troops had come in to protect the Snake Indians and occupy the valley, Red Cloud sent 400 warriors, under the Chief Little Six, to see about it, and attack both the whites and the Snakes. Dividing his party, Little Six moved down the Wind River and into the Popoagies. Giving out that they were friendly Indians on their way to the white camp, they succeeded in killing five white men and stealing a great deal of stock before their real character was found out. Approaching the hay-field below the fort, where a Sergeant was at work with some soldiers cutting grass, they called out "Good Indians!" "How do?"—but the old Sergeant warned them off, and began his retreat to the fort, calling back to them, "We will see all good Indians at the fort, not here." The savages allowed the prudent old soldier to retire, and he came into the works unmolested, bringing with him all his men, teams, mules, and oxen. The Indians then came up quite close to the fort, still claiming to be friendly; but they were halted, and Lieut. Stambaugh, with twenty cavalrymen, went out to parley with them. As he approached, they retired to the hills, and, when he followed them, they went farther, calling out, "Good Indian! Eat a heap! Come on and see Chief over the hill!" Not doubting but they were really friendly Snakes, Lieut. Stambaugh went on, expecting to find their Chief over the hills; but the officers at the fort, suspecting treachery, sent out all the cavalry and some citizens to reinforce the brave Lieutenant. The whole party disappeared behind the hills, and nothing more was heard of them for some two hours and a half, when, near dark, two wounded soldiers came in, and brought the startling intelligence that

A BATTLE HAD BEEN FOUGHT,

and that Lieut. Stambaugh was completely victorious. I leave the gallant Lieutenant to tell the rest of the story in his own words:

"No sooner were we over the hills and out of sight of the fort, than I became suspicious that all was not right; but still I kept on, for I was not afraid of them, my soldiers being old Indian-fighters, and really more anxious that the red-skins we were following should turn out to be hostile than friendly. I confess I shared their feelings; so we jogged on, not caring what the upshot of the affair might be. When in a canon, the party we were following were suddenly reinforced by over 100 warriors in paint and feathers, and then we all knew a battle was to be fought. There was a round, high hill about half a mile to the left and between us, and the possession of this hill immediately became of the first importance, for, in casting my eye over the country, I saw it was a strong position. The Indians seemed also to recognize the military importance of the place, and made for it. The race was lively and exciting, but

WE REACHED THE HILL FIRST,

and dismounted. The firing had already begun, and the Indians prepared to charge the hill. Putting my horses under cover, with a few men to hold them, we hastily piled up some rocks around the top of the knoll, and lay down behind them. The Indians came on, but the short guns gallantly repelled them. They then dismounted and advanced on foot, taking advantage of every tuft of grass, rock, and ravine, to shield themselves from our fire. It was incredible how they could hide and crawl up, and our position was soon hot enough. Not a hand or a head could be exposed for an instant above our rude fort, but a dozen bullets were hurled at it. Private Fitzgerald and another soldier near me, while raising up to fire, were both shot,—the former in the wrist and the latter in the stomach. Shultz, a citizen, also got a ball in the leg; and the Sergeant and an infantry soldier were wounded a moment afterward. I could not wholly shelter my horses, for the Indians were all around the hill, and seventeen of the poor animals were shot, eight of them being killed outright. Seeing the Indians were much stronger than I had supposed, I determined to send Lieut. Dinwiddie back to the fort, with a strong detachment, for assistance. The Lieutenant charged, killing one Indian and wounding several; but, fearing he could not get through without great loss, I ordered him back, and determined to fight it out alone. There was a ravine in the hill, full of Indians, who annoyed us greatly with their sharp-shooters; and I sent Lieut. Dinwiddie to drive them out. He accomplished this work gallantly, and fortunately

KILLED THE INDIAN CHIEF,

Little Six. The fighting did not amount to much after the fall of their Chief, and in about an hour the Indians retired. I remained on the hill until it was quite dark, and then returned unmolested to the fort. These Indians were all Sioux, and were sent by Red Cloud, under one of his best fighting Chiefs, Little Six."

Such is one of the thousand stories told of every valley on the Plains. Poor Stambaugh sleeps his last sleep in a bloody grave, having been killed in his very next battle with these Indians; and all that is left to tell of his heroic contests are a few rude piles of stones, or the occasional camp-fire tale of an old comrade. How little do the people of the Old East know of the struggles of the Young West! J.

How the Naturalists Search the Sea.

Prof. Verrill's invention, the cradle-sieve, is of a semi-cylindrical form, about 3 feet long, and 1½ wide. While the dredge is coming up, this sieve is hung over the side of the vessel, and ultimately the dredge is lifted over and into the sieve. The lower end of the dredge net is then untied and opened, and the dredge lifted a little, and the entire contents slid out of the net, gently, into the sieve. If, now, there is no anxiety to secure without injury the very smallest and most delicate specimens, and there is no occasion for haste,—perhaps to repeat the haul,—the cradle-sieve is covered with a tight-fitting lid, lowered overboard, and allowed to drag by a tow-line in the water till the mud is washed out. If, however, there is time enough, as there usually is, a stream of water from the pump (propelled by steam power) is passed through a few lengths of hose into the sieve, while it is hanging over the ship's side. The hose, in the hands of some one of the naturalists, is, of course, entirely under his control, and by moderating the force, volume, and direction of the stream, he can wash out of the mud his most delicate specimens, with as much personal care for their safety as he chooses to devote. No one, however indifferent he may be to scientific pursuits, can escape the infectious ardor with which the naturalists crowd around the spread tarpaulin, as the contents of the dredge, trawl, or tangles are brought to deck. The spiteful little reeling engine has pulled its load up to the davit, and the practiced crew lift the burden carefully and deposit it on the sailor's table-cloth, the tarpaulin. Down on their knees go the scientists around it; this is their homage to Nature. Bottles with alcohol, jars with glycerine, dishes and bowls with sea water, pails, tubs, and all kinds of receptacles are brought into requisition. The naturalists, all but one, thrust their fingers into the muddy mass, pull out their plums after the fashion of Jack Horner, announce the name of their wriggling captives, and plump them into the pot, pail, or bottle—all but one, who sits with pencil in hand and records the names as they are called, omitting duplicates. Every few minutes, as a rarer specimen is brought to light, or one respecting whose characteristics there is some mooted question, the heads crowd together over the tarpaulin, and a discussion takes place which is in more than one sense Greek to the uninitiated.

"CHIVALRY."

An Exquisite Lecture by Rev. Wm. R. Alger.

First Discourse of the Kingsbury Music Hall Course.

The Seven Cardinal Principles of Chivalry Analyzed.

The Rev. William R. Alger delivered his lecture on "Chivalry" last evening to a fair audience at Kingsbury Music Hall. The threatening state of the weather undoubtedly prevented a large number from attending who would otherwise have been among the most attentive and interested listeners. It would be impossible, without reproducing the lecture in full, to give any adequate impression of its character. Not only was the matter most vividly interesting, but the manner of delivery is quite indescribable. Mr. Alger stood before a small table, on which rested his manuscript, and, though using gestures freely, was so very quiet and easy as to remove the appearance of any attempt at oratory as commonly understood, and yet no one could have given a more truly eloquent and impassioned address than his.

THE BEAUTY OF THE LECTURE

was the richness of imagery and metaphor, and the aptness of illustration. The audience seemed either chilled by the cold or repressed by the idea that applause on Sunday was not wholly proper, for only when the lecturer reached a climax which carried them into a state of enthusiasm in spite of themselves did they venture upon an expression of their appreciation of his efforts. It is certainly to be hoped that Mr. Alger will deliver this same lecture again shortly under more favorable auspices of weather, when he will learn that all Chicago audiences are not so cold and unsympathetic as the one last night. It is impossible to give more than a bare outline of the lecture, a large portion of which consisted of pointed illustrations of the propositions advanced.

MR. ALGER SAID

that Chivalry might be analyzed into seven cardinal principles, each of which bore complementary relations to all the others. They were, first, Courage. This quality was regarded as the primary virtue, without which the others would necessarily be inoperative. It must be present in the knightly soul in all places, even of the greatest danger, and, in fact, must never desert him while life remained. Though shown more conspicuously perhaps in the Chivalric ages, examples of the highest order were not lacking at the present day. As when a Colonel in our late war, after losing thirteen horses under him, and receiving terrible wounds, rode forward to the final charge, pressing back his lungs with his left hand, while with the right he waved the order to advance, which his lips refused to speak.

The second peculiarity of feudal chivalry was

A SCRUPULOUS SENSE OF HONOR.

The genuine son of chivalry was incapable of baseness or selfishness. The annals of knighthood sparkle all through with incidents illustrative of this fact. The claim on its present devotee is that he should carry into his daily walks of life the spirit of pure unsullied honor, and scorn to soil his hands and debase his soul with questionable gains.

The next characteristic was friendship. The Knights were sworn never to turn their backs upon a foe, nor forsake a friend in need. Who in these degenerate days but has felt a lack of the fine communion of manly nature amid the rush of society for power and wealth?

But perhaps Chivalry was as distinguished for its spirit of mercy as for any other quality. Hate lives not where the gentler passions live. When an antagonist was dismounted it was difficult to kill him, owing to the mass of armor; hence a thin-bladed weapon was made which was called

THE DAGGER OF MERCY.

Its name was due probably to two reasons, since it made death more merciful than it had been when the battle-ax was used, and also, if the vanquished Knight made a sign even for mercy, the dagger must be returned to its sheath, and his life spared.

Still another element was disinterestedness, or self-sacrifice. The devotee was ready to dare everything, reject ease, court hardship, and to be the self-denying and laborious servant of the helpless and suffering. Has this trait become extinct in our time? Ah! the Recording Angel could, if he would, give the names of thousands of Sisters of Charity and Brothers of Mercy at the present day, who, in various pursuits and fields of labor, from the cotton-factory to the Senate Chamber, are worthy of the highest praise for unselfish devotion to human needs and suffering. How many of our nurses and physicians, with quite as much heroism as

THE KNIGHTS OF OLD,

though with less display and ostentation, have gone, at the risk of their lives, into districts given up to famine, war, and infectious disease? How brightly did this chivalric spirit show forth in the Indian Revolt, in the case of Sir James Outram, who, at the relief of Lucknow, refused to take from the noble Havelock the honor of the action, but, serving as a volunteer under his inferior in rank, led the charge against the enemy, and, sprinkling with his blood the laurels of his rival, added thereby to their brightness and undying glory.

Still another quality of chivalry to which the Knight was pledged was that of

LOYALTY OR OBEDIENCE.

The fertilizing and electric germ of this trait arose in the feudal relations of serf to lord, squire to Knight, and Knight to King. Surely this is a trait which will ever be praised. An example of the rigid adherence to the law of obedience was shown in the case of a young Knight of St. John. A monster had been ravaging the country for miles around, and had wounded or killed every Knight who had attacked him. The Grand Master, therefore, ordered that no Knight should endeavor to kill the beast, lest further fatal results should ensue to the brotherhood. The young Knight, having secretly trained himself, his horse and dogs, finally attacked the dragon, and, after a long and bloody fight, succeeded in slaying him. The people gathered about the Knight with cheers and praises, and led him back to the Grand Master, where, in state, the latter was sitting. Having heard his tale, the Grand Master told him that obedience was the first vow taken, and that, having violated this law, he must be

DISARMED AND BANISHED

forever from the society of true Knights. As the young victor laid off his Knightly arms and dress and turned sorrowfully to leave the hall, the Grand Master caught him in his arms and restored him to fellowship, as by his ready and implicit obedience then, when flushed with pride and victory, he had shown that he had conquered himself.

THE LAST ELEMENT

was that of championship. The Knight was the champion of the weak and oppressed. Often when a cruel tyrant had hoped, in the trial by combat, to gain a victory in default of any opponent, he had been surprised by the apparition at the other end of the lists of some good Knight, armed cap-a-pie, charging against him, as in the case of Ivanhoe when appearing for Rebecca.

Over these seven elements of chivalry, the Christian element presided. It was, in fact, the predominating of all influences in molding the character of the knight. The clarion notes of adventure and glory grow faint as they fall over cloister and grave. A curious proof of the mixture of

CHIVALRY AND CHRISTIANITY

is shown in the chronicles of Valladolid, where, in a tournament, the King and twelve Knights took the parts of Christ and his Apostles and "did good things in that regard." As the ancient chivalry arose from a combination of Christianity and the profession of arms, so the modern chivalry is a union of Christianity and common-sense, working together in our professional, business, and social life. The former was born in the Baronial castle amid the clash of arms; the latter is the offspring of study, commerce, and science. The former was the code of a select order; the latter is the outgrowth of every noble heart. That, sunk with feudalism; this, arose with democracy. Spiritual culture, learning and reflection, are in the nineteenth century, what nimbleness, strength, and courage were in the twelfth. Labors after mental accomplishments have nearly banished

THE JOUST AND THE TOURNAMENT.

Nowadays, a true and loving woman, with a simple goose-quill for a lance, tipped with a drop of ink, enters the lists of the world for an oppressed, ignorant, and helpless slave mother, and all Christendom is her audience and her success is grand. To learn a science or master a language is what it once was to cleave down a press of Knights or lead a charge of honor.

The statesman, who settles the quarrels of nations by rational consideration; the philosopher, who evolves a new theory of dynamics; the astronomer, who discovers a new world and traces the revolutions of distant systems; the chemist, who compounds a subtle gas which robs pain of its terrors,—these are the men whom we count worthy to wear the star of the Legion of Honor.

ONE GLORIOUS THING

which unconsciously charms the soul in viewing the mediæval Knight is his tone of glorious health. He was never dyspeptic nor cast down, but full of active, throbbing, electric life. He did not crawl, but sprang, along the highway of life.

The marshaled chivalry of the feudal ages is not by any means dead yet. God has work for it still to do on this blood-stained ball of ours; but what a change in the work! The crowning destiny and relation between the Old and the New is best seen with reference to their greatest enterprises and their influence upon their ages. The objects of the Knights was to rescue the Holy Sepulchre from the Ottoman and Pagan, and this achievement drew to itself, like a magnet, every man of noble aspirations. The aims which attract the heart and mind of this age are the needs of humanity. Instead of striving to recover the material sepulchre which contained the elements of Christ's material body, the object of the chivalry of this century is to relieve the living spirit of Christ where it now lies bleeding, dying, in the forlorn land of human selfishness.

THE MILITARY CHIVALRY

will undoubtedly be so transformed into the spiritual chivalry, that its emblem shall be a white lamb, with the legend, "Glory to God in the Highest, Peace on Earth, Good will to Men."

RESISTING A POLICEMAN.

What it Cost Martin Woster, After He Had Committed a Malicious Assault.

At 6 o'clock last evening, a drunken rough named Martin Woster committed an assault upon a man and woman, at the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, by striking the man in the face and attempting to throw the woman down on the sidewalk. Officer Thomas Myers, of the Armory Station, observed him make the assault, and hastened to effect his arrest. When Woster saw the officer approaching, he took to his heels, and made tall speed towards Polk street. The officer came up with him, and was about to lay his hand upon the fugitive, when the latter turned upon him and struck him in the face. The blow somewhat blinded the officer, and enabled the rough to leave him a short distance behind. Myers, however, recovered in a moment, and continued the pursuit. Finding that the latter was gaining ground, the officer shouted to him that, if he did not stop, he would shoot him. Woster replied, with an oath, "Shoot if you want to." Thereupon the officer drew his revolver and fired. The rowdy threw up his hands, and sank down upon a pile of stones.

When Myers came up to Woster he feigned unconsciousness, and, under the presumption that he was helplessly wounded, the officer left him in charge of a man, and hastened to secure the arrest of the persons who had been assaulted, in order to have them as witnesses. While he was absent, Woster suddenly jumped up, and ran away, so that when Myers returned he found him not.

When the officer ascertained the direction in which his man had gone, he followed him, and tracked him to a boarding-house at No. 339 Fifth avenue, where he found him sitting on a bed enveloped in a blanket. When the officer entered the room Woster shook his fist at him, and made some threatening remark. The man's actions did not indicate that he had received a serious wound, but the officer placed him in an express-wagon and took him to the County Hospital. An examination by the physicians, revealed a severe pistol-shot wound in the back. No attempt was made to extract the ball, the man appearing to be too weak to bear the operation. Woster is a single man, and a shoemaker by trade.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Seventy-eight dollars were collected at the Episcopal Cathedral yesterday for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers.

At 6 o'clock last evening a still alarm was given to engine No. 12 for a fire in a dwelling house at the corner of Paulina street and Warren avenue. It was put out; loss about $10.

Officer Dougherty, whose skull was crushed in by a loaded whip, in the hands of James Martin, last Saturday afternoon, was somewhat better last evening, although his recovery is by no means assured.

The Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois, will hold their annual grand communication in this city this week. The first session will open at McCormick's Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

Detective Joe Dixon arrived in the city Saturday afternoon from Erie, Pa., having in custody Jerry Cashman, the murderer of Patrick Quinn. The prisoner is locked up at the Central Station. Cashman is a curly-headed, fair-complexioned fellow, with regular features. He confesses freely his guilt.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, three rowdies, with Jerry O'Donnovan for a leader, attacked the old Italian who keeps the fruit-stand on the corner of Market and Randolph streets, and injured him quite badly, besides destroying all his fruit. They then went to Mike Reynolds' saloon, No. 252 Randolph street, and failing to get in, kicked the door down. They were all arrested by Officer James Carolan and locked up in the South Side Station.

A man came to the Washingtonian Home last Saturday evening and applied for admission into the hospital of that institution. He appeared to be suffering from the effects of constant drinking. He was taken into the hospital and given in charge of a nurse. About midnight his breathing became irregular, and soon after he died. From letters found upon his person it was ascertained that his name was C. T. Botts, and that he was from Philadelphia. A dispatch announcing his death was sent to his father. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a man named Simon Nelson and a boy named Walter Walsh had a difficulty on the corner of Market and Whiting streets, over the ownership of a cigar. Simon was drunk and very brutal in his treatment of his youthful antagonist, who, to defend himself, drew his pocket knife and stabbed Nelson in the left breast and right cheek. The cuts are not serious. The boy made good his escape, before a police officer arrived at the scene of the affray.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Josiah Bacon, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

Charles Ridgley, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Samuel Stewart, of Belfast, Ireland, is at the Pacific.

J. M. Morton, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

Col. E. A. Selkirk, of Massachusetts, is at the Sherman.

W. C. Staines, of Salt Lake City, is at the Sherman.

John G. Beardsley, of Manchester, Eng., is at the Pacific.

D. E. Pope and family, of Waltham, Mass., are at the Sherman.

William H. Selkirk and family, of Denver, Col., are at the Sherman.

Harrison Dills, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons, of the State of Illinois, is at the Commercial Hotel.

Richard Potter, of London, Eng., President of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, and a large party of friends, are at the Pacific.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: H. C. Prevost, Bloomington; D. W. Thompson, Fulton, Ill.; O. C. Calkins, St. Louis; J. W. Smith, Boston; A. Wood, Jacksonville; H. Dills, Quincy; O. T. Smith, New York; C. Barcheldor, Troy, N. Y.; Sam Kaufman, Marquette; Daniel Moore, Waterville, Me.; John F. Locke, Columbus.

IN GENERAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a statement that John C. Breckinridge will remove to New York.

Gen. Milton Montgomery, of Sparta, Wis., has decided to remove with his family, and to settle at Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. V. F. Hayden, the eminent Chief of the Government Territorial Surveys, has purchased a home at Colorado Springs, near the foot of Pike's Peak, and will reside there.

The following are the members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.: Jay Cooke, aged 52; Wm. G. Morehead, 58; Henry D. Cooke, 45; H. C. Fahnestock, 43; George C. Thomas, 40; Pitt Cooke, 42; Jay Cooke, Jr., 26; J. A. Gartland, 28.

We are glad to learn that ex-Gov. Cox. President of the Toledo & Wabash Railway, will take up his residence in this city. It is noticeable that he will be the first President of an operated railroad that has made Toledo his residence, since the days of the old "Erie & Kalamazoo," now some thirty years ago.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Ben Hampton, Radical State Senator from the Macomb (Ill.) District, having denied that he ever said "that in less than a year every Granger would be hunting for certificates to deny that they ever belonged to that organization," Whitaker, of the Macomb *Eagle*, offers to bet him $100 that he *did* say it.—*Rushville (Ill.) Times.*

Archbishop Manning, at a banquet after a recent church dedication in London, closed a speech with, "I hope, and I think I may reasonably believe, that the life of the Holy Father prolonged thus long has been prolonged for a purpose, and that he will not see his rest until he has seen the dayspring of returning peace and the triumph of the Church."

Talmage's latest: "I do not believe that the power of Christian song has yet been fully tried. I believe that if you would roll the 'Old Hundred' and the 'Doxology' through Wall street it would put an end to the panic! I believe that the discords, and the sorrows, and the sins of the world are to be swept out by a heaven-born hallelujah."

Among the presents at the wedding of Col. Whitford, of Concord, N. H., and Miss Mabel, daughter of Sergeant-at-Arms N. G. Ordway, at Warner, N. H., last week, was a grand piano, costing $1,000, presented by "an intimate friend of Mr. Ordway, well known in New Hampshire, and now traveling in Europe." His name is, probably, ex-Senator Patterson.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The resignation of Senator Baker, of Racine, makes an election in that district necessary to fill the vacancy. There is plenty of good timber in that section, some of which has already been seasoned by one or more terms in the Senate or Assembly. Our mind now recalls the names of Gen. Utley, Philo Belden, C. E. Dyer, E. M. Phillips, George Stevens, W. C. Allen, and others, good men and true.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Destruction by Fire of a Building Opposite the Exposition Building—A Tin Roof Probably Saved the Latter from Burning.

At 12 o'clock last night the Exposition building stood in imminent peril of destruction by fire, for at that hour Officer Eger discovered flames issuing from the roof of the one-story structure, at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street. As soon as possible an alarm was turned in from Box 24, which was responded to with remarkable promptness by the Department. When the engines arrived, however, the flames were leaping from the building to a great height, and the wind, blowing towards the lake, carried sparks and cinders toward the Exposition building and deposited them upon the roofs and towers. Almost everybody who witnessed the fire at this time was filled with apprehension at the apparent probability that the Exposition building would be seized upon by the flames. The engines had been playing but a short time, however, when it became apparent that the fire would be confined to the building in which it had begun, and the apprehensions of the crowd of lookers-on was dissipated. Had the middle tower of the building been covered by wood in place of tin, it is very probable that it would have caught fire, for the cinders and sparks fell upon it for a few minutes in a copious shower. The fire originated in the saloon of Charles Rozener, No. 159 Michigan avenue. The building was a temporary wooden structure. The loss on the house and contents will reach $75. The cigar store of Morr & Bro., and the saloon of Charles Gunger adjoining, were badly damaged by fire and water. The loss in these two establishments will reach $150. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incendiarism. The matter should be thoroughly investigated, lest other unprofitable stands may yield a final profit by being set fire to.

OTHER FIRES.

A still alarm was given to Engine No. 10 for a fire in the premises No. 58 Sherman street, occupied by Edward B. Thomas. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Damage $50; insured in the Globe for $800.

The alarm of fire from Box 119, at 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by fire in a flour and feed store, located on Cottage Grove avenue, in Hyde Park. The loss was about $200, upon which there was no insurance.

The alarm from fire-station No. 375, at 7:45 last night, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a two-story building No. 20 Canalport avenue. Loss on the house was $200. It was owned by H. C. Windham, and occupied by Patrick Futter, who looses $25 by the destruction of furniture.

Ancient Greek Face.

Twenty years ago Mr. Scharf, in the account of Greek art which he prefixed to the third edition of "Wordsworth's Greece," remarked that a cat-like arrangement of the eyes was one of the common characteristics of all the archaic Greek art, and the astounding sarcophagus from the Castellani collection gives a new interest to such inquiries. At first sight it seems a very startling hypothesis that the Greeks could ever have been like that strange couple with their short great toes, and hollow chests, and retreating foreheads, with the whole face converging to the mouth. It is startling to think that there have ever been such men at all, and that if they ever lived they must have lived little, if any more, than twenty-five centuries ago. If we are to assume that the rate at which it is possible for the prevailing type of face to change is absolutely fixed, we shall put the Castellani sarcophagus out of court altogether. We shall say it is impossible that the artist can have been representing what he saw. Either he was incompetent or he was not serious. But it is certain that the rate is anything but fixed; the contrast between the first sitter of Kneller and the last sitter of Reynolds is decidedly less than the contrast between the first sitter of Lawrence and the last sitter of Millais; and both are dwarfed by the contrast between the first sitter of Lawrence and the last sitter of Reynolds; and this again by the contrast between the sitters of Vandyke and the sitters of Kneller. And if we go back a century from Vandyke to Holbein, we find a still greater difference of type between the two extremes; while the well marked Elizabethan type which comes between is sharply distinguished from both. And this is what we really ought to expect; the rate of change among men's habits and institutions is liable to the most surprising variations, and these, like their cast of countenance, are really the expression of their thoughts, and feelings, and wishes. We know that between 550 and 450 B. C. the Greeks went through the most complete and thorough mental transformation on record, and we ought not to be startled by evidence which points to corresponding physical modifications of an unusually rapid kind.—*The Portfolio.*

Fat Wives.

The people in portions of Africa have many curious customs and superstitions. Among the former may be mentioned the fashion of having fat wives. Being introduced to a great Chief's wife, Speke thus describes her: "I was struck with the extraordinary dimensions, yet pleasing beauty, of the immoderately fat fair one. She could not rise, and so large were her arms that the flesh between the joints hung down like large, loose, stuffed puddings."

The Chief, pointing to his wife, said: "This is the product of our milk-pots; from early youth upward we keep these pots to their mouths, as it is the fashion at court to have very fat wives."

A sister-in-law of the King was a perfect wonder of hypertrophy. She was unable to stand except on all-fours. Speke unblushingly requested permission to measure her. This is the result:

"Round the arm, 23 inches; chest, 52 inches; thigh, 31 inches; calf, 20 inches; height, 5 feet 8 inches. All of these are exact except the height, and I believe I could have obtained this more accurately if I could have laid her on the floor. Not knowing what difficulties I should have to contend with in such a piece of engineering, I tried to get her height by raising her up. This, after infinite exertions on the part of us both, was accomplished, when she sank down again fainting, for her blood had rushed into her head. Meanwhile the daughter had sat before us sucking at a milk-pot, on which the father kept her at work by holding the rod in his hand; for, as fattening is the first duty of fashionable female life, it must be duly enforced by the rod, if necessary."

WASHINGTON.

The Management of Local Affairs Given Over to the Negroes and Temperance Men—The Scott Statue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCAL POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The registration of voters still goes on in this District, but an unaccountable apathy seems to exist among all classes. The whites appear to have yielded to the negro that greatest of privileges, the ballot. A Sunday paper remarks, "Men who are so indifferent to their own interests should not growl if they are despoiled by ignorant and corrupt law-makers." It is supposed that some of the candidates in the impending election have pledged themselves to the cause of temperance, from the fact that the temperance men of the District have issued a manifesto, which declares in favor of certain candidates.

THE SCOTT STATUE.

The immense block of Massachusetts granite, weight nearly 120 tons, for the pedestal of the statue of Gen. Winfield Scott, has arrived here. The statue is ready for erection, but it will take several weeks to move, by means of rollers, the granite block from the steamer's wharf at the river to the reservation in the northwestern part of the city, where the statue is to be placed.

CRIME.

Suicide at Logansport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 5.—John Silgrath, cook at the Adams House, in this city, committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. Just before retiring he asked one of his children to bring him a glass of water, remarking it would be his last request; but, as he had been drinking, no attention was paid to the remark at the time. He swallowed the morphine unobserved. A doctor was called after the fact became known, but too late to save his life.

Trial of Montgomery Parker for Murder.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—The preliminary trial of Montgomery Parker, the farmer who murdered the boy Mills on Sept. 27 in this county, was commenced yesterday. Twelve or fifteen witnesses were examined, who clearly proved it a case of deliberate murder. Mrs. Graves, one of the most important witnesses, has not been examined. Parker's son has also been arrested as particeps crimine. The trial will be continued to-morrow. Quite a crowd attended, and showed intense feeling against the murderer.

A "Clairvoyant" Arrested for Malpractice.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The police made a descent on the house of Mrs. Metzler, a clairvoyant, in Jersey City, and arrested the proprietress on the suspicion of malpractice. The body of a woman about 22 years of age was found on the premises. The police refuse to give the name of the deceased until after the arrest of other parties implicated.

The Goodrich Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A statement by Lucette Myers to a reporter yesterday that she was in Goodrich's house, and in the next room when he was murdered, March 17, is generally discredited.

CASUALTIES.

An Engine Ditched.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Oct. 5.—An engine of the passenger train going north was ditched early this morning near this station. An open switch was the cause. The engineer, whose name is Mitter, was seriously hurt; no others were injured.

A Sailor Drowned in the Menomonee River.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the schooner A. B. Moore was lying at Elevator "A," Menomonee River, T. H. Edwards, the first-mate, fell overboard, and was drowned. Efforts to recover his body were made to-day, but without success. Edwards resides at Buffalo, where he leaves a wife and child. The Moore was waiting for a tug to haul out, and as the latter came in sight, Edwards ran into the forecastle and hailed the men to get out a line. He was heard to mount the monkey rail, and then he was missed. Men in the barge Colin Campell, which was passing at the time, cried, "A man overboard," but Edwards had disappeared.

POLITICAL.

Politics in Northwestern Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5.—Politics here are mixed and dull. The Democrats have bolted the party nomination, and will nominate for the Legislature the party ticket put up by the Republicans who bolted the regular ticket. Gov. Noyes, Republican candidate for re-election, is now in this city. He reports a series of very successful meetings during the week in the Northwestern part of the State.

Submission of the Apollo Hall Democracy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Apollo Hall Democratic Executive Committee yesterday voted to support the regular nominations made at Utica.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—BEEVES—The market opened Thursday with a meagre attendance of buyers and a limited supply of stock, and the same features have characterized to-day. The market has ruled dull and a full ¼ cent per pound higher than last week. The firm feeling at Buffalo and Chicago, together with the falling off in receipts, have been the means of creating a decidedly stronger feeling on the part of the sellers, who are hopeful of making up in some degree the losses sustained last week. Very few Brighton or New York dealers have yet appeared in the market. The market has ruled extremely dull, the sales of Thursday numbering only 250 head, and of Friday only 650 head. Local country dealers are the largest, and indeed almost the only, purchasers. Thus far the quality of the stock, as compared with last week is hardly as good.

RECEIPTS.

Beeves this week	5,984
Beeves last week	7,939
Sheep this week	7,000
Sheep last week	12,000
Hogs this week	27,700
Hogs last week	24,700
Horses this week	336

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts—Thirty-five car-loads, and with a moderate demand, and the market has ruled tame. The demand from New York is stronger, at a full ¼c per lb in sheep and ½c per lb on lambs. The local trade is limited.

MILCH COWS—Receipts—Eighty-five head, all of which have been taken at prices ranging from $45.00 to $65.00. The demand is good.

HORSES—Very little doing. Receipts—Twenty-one car-loads, most having gone forward. No sales. Prices the same as last week.

DEATHS.

WILLARD—Sunday, Oct. 5, Mrs. Almyra Cady, wife of Julius A. Willard, aged 75 years.

Funeral at 1:30 to-day, from the residence of her son, Dr. Samuel Willard, 237 Fulton-st., near Ann.

McGUIRE—On the 5th inst., at the residence of his parents, 381 North Franklin-st., John, son of Patrick and Mary McGuire, aged 15 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ALLEN—Sunday morning, Oct. 5, George Anthony, son of Heman and Clara Niles Allen, aged 17 months and 15 days.

Funeral from 237 Lincoln-av., Tuesday morning. Hour will be given in to-morrow's paper.

☞ Philadelphia and Dansville papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

211 CALUMET-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., we will sell, without reserve, the contents of dwelling No. 211 Calumet-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUGGIES, FAMILY CARRIAGES, Phaetons, Farm Wagons, and Harness, AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10 a. m., at our salesrooms 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Woolens, Gloves and Mits, Notions, &c., AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DEXTER PARK SUBDIVISION PROPERTY WILL TAKE PLACE POSITIVELY On Thursday Evening, Oct. 9, 1873,

At Salesroom of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., Corner Division-st., 25x124.

ONE LOT on ASHLAND-AV., Bet. Jane and Division-sts., 25x130,

AT AUCTION.

The above valuable Business and Residence Property will be sold by Auction on the premises, on

Monday, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock p. m.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

TERMS—1-3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent.

A deposit of $100 on each Lot will be required. Checks and Pass Books on all Banks, including suspended ones, will be accepted.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

FIRST GRAND AUTUMN SALE!

34 Large and Elegant Lots AT ENGLEWOOD

Situated on Wallace and Sherman-sts., between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth-sts., and on Sixty-fourth-st.,

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 7, At 3 o'clock, on the Ground.

There is no discount or suspension on Englewood Lots. They are beautiful for residences and desirable for speculation. There has been no better property offered for sale at any time this season, and the owners have ordered a peremptory sale. The improvements now going on at this favorite suburb amount to over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, and include over 250 Dwellings, a Hotel, High School, several Churches, Stores of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

The Auctioneers take pleasure in calling the attention of their friends to this sale.

The Railroad facilities at Englewood are not equaled by any suburban town near Chicago, being over 30 trains each way daily.

Title to this property is perfect. Full printed abstracts furnished to each purchaser.

TERMS EASY. One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. A deposit of $50 required on each Lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 2½ o'clock, stopping at the usual crossings, returning immediately after sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO ELISON & FOSTER, REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

122 Cottage Grove-av

Genteel Household Furniture, PIANO, PIER GLASS, AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock,

consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, elegant Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Positive sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

17 RESIDENCE LOTS

FRONTING ON Burnside, Butterfield, Shurtleff, and Buddan-sts., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock.

ON THE GROUND.

No Postponement on Account of Weather.

The above lots are most desirably located, between State-st. and Stewart-av., and Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., near Lunt's Smelting Works, Boomer's Bridge Works, and Michigan Southern Round-House; are easily reached by the dummy train on State-st., the Rock Island, and Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroads.

The title is short and perfect. Free of any incumbrance. Full warrantee deed given. Printed abstract furnished each purchaser. Terms easy.

$50 ON EACH LOT ON DAY OF SALE.

One-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually. A grand chance for working men, and men of moderate means. Every lot to be sold. Do not fail to attend the sale. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Grand Opening Sale,

At their New and Spacious Salesroom,

84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

On Friday Morning, Oct. 10, at 9½ o'clock.

Large and attractive sale of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also, a large lot Wood-seat Arm Chairs, Demijohns, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

In the three-story marble-front dwelling,

56 Union Park-place, AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, Oct. 9, at 10 a. m.,

Consisting of elegant Silk, Terry, and Plush Parlor Sets, fine Parlor Chairs, Marble-Top Centre Tables, French Plate Glass, Mantel Mirror, Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Fine Oak Marble-Top Side Board, Oak Dining Table and Chairs, Cylinder Desk, and Bookcase, Bedding and Hair Mattresses, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, Oct. 7, at 9:30 o'clock.

By GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Custom-Made Clothing, Hosiery, Notions, Hats, Caps, Fur Goods, Underwear, etc., Gents' Cassimere and Melton Overshirts, rich line of Feathers and Flowers, Lace Goods, Dress Trimmings, Collars, etc., Misses' Velvet Trimmed Hats, Children's Poplin Suits, fine invoice Gents' Scarfs and Ties, Floor, Table, and Stair Oil-cloths, Fancy Decorated China and Lavaware, Government Goods, Cigars, Perfumery, etc. Sale of 100 rolls Medium and Superfine Ingrain Carpets, at 11 o'clock sharp.

900 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, ON Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.

These goods are from FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS, who are FORCED TO REALIZE.

Country Merchants can rely upon these goods being VERY SUPERIOR in MAKE, and WELL ASSORTED, and we guarantee their being regular in all respects.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John W. Hoffman and J. T. Gridley, under the firm name of Hoffman & Gridley, Commission Merchants, Nos. 229 and 231 South Water-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John W. Hoffman retiring. J. T. GRIDLEY will continue the business and pay all outstanding liabilities, and is solely authorized to collect all accounts and claims due the said firm.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
J. T. GRIDLEY.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1873.